

lay June 21 1980

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twenty pence

THE TIMES

The mystery author who
was B. Traven:
Saturday Review, page 6

P challenged to repeat Rolls-Royce charges

Rolls-Royce executive at the centre of the over allegations of industrial espionage has urged Mr Jeffrey Rooker, MP, to repeat his outside the protection of parliamentary privilege and has asserted that he is totally innocent. A group of shop stewards say they had the MP's aid in a drive against imports.

Manager says he is innocent

Bill Turner, the Rolls-Royce executive at the centre of the over allegations of industrial espionage, has proclaimed his innocence and charged Mr Jeffrey Rooker, MP, for Birmingham, who made the over parliamentary privilege to repeat his aid in a drive against imports.

Turner said: "Mr Rooker made a very serious charge against me of which I am innocent. It would best interests of justice for Mr Rooker to repeat this charge of protection of parliamentary privilege. I look forward to the speedy conclusion of my inquiries".

Turner had claimed that he accepted a bribe from an Italian company to order for Rolls-Royce use of the Coventry factory of Webster and Bennett's parent company.

The National Enterprise Board, which remains the parent company of Rolls-Royce, before Parliament is enacted, said it had failed to unearth any support for Mr Rooker's allegations.

But amid the torrent of allegations, denials and counter-denials by the various parties, a direct conflict emerged in statements from the Foreign Office and the John Brown Group (Webster and Bennett's parent company).

The Foreign Office ordered a detailed report from the British Consulate-General in Milan on Mr Rooker's claim that Mr Alec Sanders, Webster and Bennett's chief executive, had visited the Morando plant with Mr G. E. Gostauda, a British trade official in Turin, and had seen its own company's operation sheets lying around.

The Foreign Office said last night: "We have heard from the consulate-general in Milan that on no occasion did Mr Gostauda accompany the chief executive or any other representative of Webster and Bennett on a visit to the Morando plant in Turin".

But in a statement the previous day, the John Brown Group said that Mr Sanders, another executive from the group and Mr Gostauda had visited the offices of Morando's parent company for discussions about another matter.

The party had been invited to walk round the Morando plant but, the statement said, none of the British company's operation sheets was seen on that occasion. No statements relating either to the controversial order or to Rolls-Royce were witnessed nor referred to.

No one was available at John Brown Group to explain that apparent contradiction.

Industrial espionage, page 13
Leading article, page 13

nt union will defy courts and labour Bill

Routledge
aders of 35,000 print workers defied a High Court over the Trade Bill. The political action committee, the National Graphical Association, is expected to follow suit next week. The three unions represent more than 350,000 workers in printing, newspapers and papermaking.

Natsopa's policy was drawn up by the same executive council that voted overwhelmingly not to obey the injunction granted last month to Express Newspapers by Mr Justice Griffiths that the union must not call out its members in support of the TUC's day of action.

The union went ahead and organized widespread support which, in concert with other trade unions, effectively closed Fleet Street for 24 hours.

der blockade ed off orry drivers

caused by lorry drivers which has sealed the Franco-Spanish border of Perpignan for the past five years. French and Spanish decided to call off the blockade surcharges that they would be forced to damage to their vehicles. They angry French vegetable producers produced by Mr James Callaghan, Page 4

Labour left proposes minority report

The Labour Party's internal inquiry into its constitution shows signs of running into quicksand after the left wing gave notice that it would table a minority report. The immediate issue is the size and shape of the proposed electoral college to oversee the election manifesto and elect the leader to succeed Mr James Callaghan.

Richards scores 145

Richards scored 145 and Haynes 92 not out as West Indies reached 265 for two wickets in reply to England's 269 in the second Test match at Lord's. Richards was out shortly before the close. In the England innings holding took six wickets for 67 runs.

£1m clinical trials set for interferon

The Imperial Cancer Research Fund is set to begin clinical trials of interferon supplied by the Wellcome Foundation. The substance that is thought to destroy cancer cells and costs £10,000 to £20,000 per patient will be tried on between 50 and 100 patients from September.

Show to close: Chicago, a leading musical in the West End of London, is to be taken off because of a fall in audiences.

Pakistan: President Zia announces the compulsory collection of zakat and ushar, the taxes payable in Islam by Muslims on their wealth and agricultural produce.

South Korea: The republic's Central Intelligence Agency dismisses 300 of its employees in a "self purification" drive.

Mexico: Hundreds of children treated in hospital for dehydration in the worst drought for 20 years.

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 10, 23, 24; Appointments, 7, 10; Home and garden, 25; Postal shopping, 23.

Speculation on World Bank presidency for Mr Heath

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, June 20
There is speculation here and in Europe that Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister, might be nominated president of the World Bank to succeed Mr Robert McNamara, who is to retire in a year's time.

Natsopa is also refusing to pay an estimated £30,000 bill for advertisements about the day of action in the *Daily Express*, *Daily Star* and the *Evening Standard*.

Members are angry that Express Newspapers' management deleted part of the text which pledged full support for the economic and militant line and because the paper printed a detailed contradiction of the advertisement in adjoining columns.

Leader, page 13
Letters, from Mr Anthony Lewis; from Mr Julian Amery, MP; from Mr John Selby, the union's assistant general secretary, 14

Mr O'Brien, national officers and the executive council for the firm rejection of judicial

interference with our democratic procedures around the TUC day of action on May 14.

The victory sustained the great re-

sponse from the membership that anti-trade union law can be defeated.

The lesson from this experience is clear and we pledge our total refusal to cooperate with any of the provisions of the TUC Employment Act. We also commit ourselves to support any group of workers singled out for treatment by the judiciary.

We call on the TUC to pursue

the same policy of non-cooperation with the Act and mounting solidarity against any attacks.

Mr John Selby, the union's assistant general secretary, said: "I think the fact that the governing council carried this motion unanimously and with acclamation proves the general secretary was reflecting the attitude of members of Natsopa in his actions over May 14".

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columns.

Summit prospects, page 4

Fred Emery column, page 12

Obituary, page 14

Sir Tony Fernandes

Miranda, Mrs H. E. Berry, GC

Sport, pages 15, 16

Football: Norman Forrester

for the European championship final;

Tennis: Tracy Austin and Wendy

Turville meet in singles final of

Wimbledon tournament; Martina

Couttet in final at Surbiton

Rugby Union: Hard march in

prospect for British Lions.

Business News, pages 17-21

Stock Markets: Equities ended

the week on a firm note while in

gold the Government broke

its record £150m of new top

stock. The FT Index rose 6.4 to

471.8.

Personal investment and finance:

How house prices have moved

over the past month; paying for

future school fees; concessions

from the taxman.

Leader, page 13

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Mr Julian Amery, MP; from

Mr John Selby, the union's

assistant general secretary, 14

Mr O'Brien, national officers and the

executive council for the firm rejec-

tion of judicial interference with our

democratic procedures around the TUC

day of action on May 14".

The third idea, President

Carter said, was that security and

peace can only be achieved by maintaining a

strong and united Atlantic

alliance.

Liberty, once won, must be defended.

At the same time, he stressed,

We do not seek to remake the

world on the model of America

or the West. We want the

peoples of the world to decide

their own destiny and make

their own choices. We are con-

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HOME NEWS

Left's threat of a minority report may push Labour Party's internal inquiry into the quicksand

By Michael Hatfield

Political Reporter

Labour's internal inquiry into its constitution showed distinct signs of running into quicksand last night after the left gave notice that it would table a minority report.

While Mr David Bassett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers Union, who fought hard for the commission to be created, said that he regretted that a minority report would be produced, he and other trade unionists may submit their own report on the structure of the party's national executive committee.

The commission's deliberations have produced such a cat's cradle of differing options and possibilities that none of its 13 members could predict last night what would happen next. The only firm conclusion was that nothing could be settled until the party conference in October and even then, that might not be the end of the matter.

The immediate issue confronting the commission is the size and shape of the proposed electoral college which will oversee the general election manifesto and elect the leader to succeed Mr James Callaghan.

Mr Michael Foot, deputy leader, and three trade unionists—Mr Bassett, Mr Clive Jenkins, of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, and Mr William

Keys, of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades—are trying to patch together a formula which will be acceptable to all on the commission when it meets again next week.

Without that agreed compromise, and if the moderates believe that the balance of power is pitched too much in favour of the left-dominated national executive committee, the trade unionists may press for reform of the NEC, causing another dispute.

The left-wing minority has objected to the present electoral college on two counts: it does not believe the college should have a say in the general election manifesto, which the party conference decided last year should be under the ultimate control of the national executive; and it opposes the proposed make-up of the college.

The majority view is that half the college should be drawn from the parliamentary party, a quarter from affiliated unions, a fifth from constituency parties and the rest from other affiliated bodies. The left, on the other hand, believes that it should be divided evenly between the parliamentary party, the trade unions and the constituency parties. A further question is the size of the college.

The national executive will be pressed by the left wing to back the minority report, which could increase its chances of being supported at the annual conference.

MP deplores council's charge on home helps

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, is to be asked to condemn a local authority in his constituency for charging the elderly and disabled for the services of home help. The result will be that 286 people have stopped using the service.

The parliamentary questions were tabled yesterday by Mr Alfred Morris, Labour MP for Manchester, Wythenshawe, who asked the Minister to deplore the behaviour of the London borough of Redbridge which was acting contrary to government policy.

The authority decided, after investigation, to charge at least £1.50 a week for home helps, regardless whether those helped were old, disabled or on supplementary benefit. In four

cases it decided to continue with free home help.

In a report by Redbridge social services department it was disclosed that of the 286 people relinquishing home help, 236 were on supplementary benefit or earned less than £350 a week as a single person or £550 as a couple.

Of the 286 people 183 were previously receiving more than one and a half hours of help every week.

Mr Morris, who was minister for the disabled in the last Labour government, said the council's action was a very serious attack on the poor and disabled. More people would end up in hospital.

A Redbridge council official said there had been no government instruction. In cases of hardship the council would give free help.

Civil Service cuts 'vital for recovery'

By a Staff Reporter

It was essential to national recovery that the scale and functions of the Civil Service should be reduced and that universities, polytechnics, and local government should cease to grow, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, said yesterday.

Sir Keith told a meeting at Spalding, Lincolnshire: "The past expansion of these institutions has not only exceeded our capacity to pay for them, but has taken up much of the scarcest resource of all, human initiative."

He said that it was the men and women of business initiative who supported the whole economy and on whose performance all jobs depended. Yet business had to compete for the talent it needed with what had tended to be easier, more secure, and expanding careers in public service.

He said: "We are beginning to take the right steps to rectify the balance. By reducing opportunities in state-financed and state-subsidized occupations, we shall increase the share of business talent that goes into business. Only then will our economy grow."

Kenyan sergeant

Police Constable Fazal Awan, aged 33, who was born in Kenya, yesterday became the first non-white officer in the Nottinghamshire constabulary to be promoted sergeant.

Leading article, page 13

Fewer take courses on Russian

By Diane Geddes

Education Correspondent

Applications to undergraduate courses in Russian studies have fallen by more than 60 per cent over the past 10 years. This year, as last year, there are likely to be many more places on offer than there are suitable candidates to fill them.

Last year, 102 applicants to British universities put Russian or Russian studies as their first choice, and 115 places were eventually filled. That compares with 268 applicants in 1969 and 211 places filled.

Applications up to April 1 this year were running slightly ahead of applications at the same time last year, but there have been fewer late entries: total applications are expected to be about the same.

More than 40 university institutions provide courses in Russian studies. On average they will get no more than three new undergraduates each this year. The University Grants Committee has just confirmed recommendations that would lead the phasing-out of Russian studies in 18 universities and colleges.

The number of pupils taking A-level Russian at school seems to have levelled off over the past few years after a fall in the early 1970s. In 1978 (the latest year for which figures are available) 505 pupils passed A-level Russian. In the same year there were 452 undergraduate students in universities and 85 post-graduates.

Mr Michael Bett, director of personnel at the BBC, has been chosen to represent the teachers' interests on the panel, and Mr George Dougherty, former general secretary of Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Section, has been appointed to represent the union side.

College cash inquiry is refused

By Our Education Correspondent

Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, refused yesterday to set up an inquiry into the alleged "overspending and squandering of public money" by polytechnics and colleges.

Mr Michael Brown, Conservative MP for Brigg and Scunthorpe, asked him whether he would set up such an inquiry in the light of the comments made in a report by the Council of Local Education Authorities on the governance of maintained colleges, which has been submitted to the Secretary of State.

In a written reply, Mr Carlisle said he had received the report and would shortly be holding discussions on it with the local authorities, but did not plan to set up an inquiry into the charge of overspending by some colleges.

Local authorities have asked the Government for more control over the running of colleges. At present, they feel they are too restricted by the strictures of government.

A number of local authorities have experience of college governing bodies condoning overspending. Some have experienced obstruction when trying to implement centralized purchasing arrangements. Others require luxury spending on behalf of the heads of institutions far in excess of that allowed by other officers of the authority or for that matter permitted of university vice-chancellors.

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Chairman chosen for teachers' pay arbitration

Sir John Wood, professor of law at Sheffield University, has been appointed by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service to chair the arbitration panel on pay for teachers in maintained colleges of further education.

Sir John has been chairman of the Central Arbitration Committee since it was first set up in 1976. He was chairman of the arbitration body set up in 1971 to examine college lecturers' pay.

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LSO will give concert fees to striking BBC musicians

By Martin Hungerby

Music Reporter

Members of the London Symphony Orchestra intend to give their fees for their concert at the Festival Hall tomorrow to the striking BBC musicians.

Mr David Cripps, the LSO's principal horn, who is organizing the collection, said yesterday that he thought the sum would be about £3,000.

They hope to give it to the Musicians' Union next Thursday when the LSO Brass Ensemble will be giving a lunchtime concert, in support of the strikers, on the steps of All Souls, Langham Place, next to Broadcasting House.

Detectives and gunmen exchanged fire near a 400-acre forest at Ballyduff, Co. Waterford, on Thursday night; after a £20,000 armed robbery at the Allied Irish Bank in Mitchelstown.

Troops and police sealed off the plantation overnight after two men and a woman had been taken into custody.

And there is no reason to be

alarmed that at the same time, British aerospace industry executives are not doing the same type of operation on the latest pieces of kit being displayed at Farnborough by companies from abroad.

The numerous international aerospace projects in which Rolls-Royce and British Aerospace have been involved with the European nations during the past decade have also provided golden chances for the transfer of both aerospace plants and expertise. Some British industry executives believe that Britain handed over much of its aerospace seed corn during these international projects and that the Europeans are

"now using our own designs to beat us at our own game".

The feeling among musicians about the disbandment of the five BBC orchestras was very strong, Mr Cripps said. "The musicians are on strike for the BBC, not against the BBC; we are fighting to preserve the BBC's standards."

The LSO's concert tomorrow afternoon will be under their conductor emeritus, André Previn, who spoke in support of the musicians earlier this week.

A BBC Radio 2 broadcast from Norway was cancelled last night because of the strike. Friday Night is Music Night had been scheduled for broadcasting from Oslo. The BBC said that more than four hours of programmes on Radio 3 yesterday had also been cancelled.

Shots exchanged after raid on Irish bank

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"now using our own designs to beat us at our own game".

Treasures of Britain

An 11-week series on the treasures of Britain's 1,600 museums, which can be kept in a special binder, starts in colour tomorrow in *The Sunday Times Magazine*.

The first instalment looks at

three main museums in the capital, the British Museum, the Victoria and Albert, and the Museum of London, with 17 pages of colour photographs of some of their most dazzling exhibits, including some that are often overlooked.

The Sunday Times tomorrow also contains in "Dallas: a true story", a report by Stephen Bay on the inside story of Bunker Hunt and the biggest adventure in the history of capitalism.

Overseas selling prices

AUSTRIA: £2.50; BELGIUM: £2.50; FRANCE: £2.50; GERMANY: £2.50; IRELAND: £2.50; ITALY: £2.50; NETHERLANDS: £2.50; SWITZERLAND: £2.50; SPAIN: £2.50; SWEDEN: £2.50; SWITZERLAND: £2.50; U.S.A.: £2.50; U.K.: £2.50.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c. cloud; f. fair;

LONDON: Sun: 22°C; rain: 15°C; wind: 10 mph; humidity: 75%.

Cardiff: 22°C; rain: 15°C; wind: 10 mph; humidity: 75%.

Glasgow: 22°C; rain: 15°C; wind: 10 mph; humidity: 75%.

Belfast: 22°C; rain: 15°C; wind: 10 mph; humidity: 75%.

Edinburgh: 22°C; rain: 15°C; wind: 10 mph; humidity: 75%.

Sheffield: 22°C; rain: 15°C; wind: 10 mph; humidity: 75%.

Nottingham: 22°C; rain: 15°C; wind: 10 mph; humidity: 75%.

Leeds: 22°C; rain: 15°C; wind: 10 mph; humidity: 75%.

Birmingham: 22°C; rain: 15°C; wind: 10 mph; humidity: 75%.

Wales: 22°C; rain: 15°C; wind: 10 mph; humidity: 75%.

South Wales: 22°C; rain: 15°C; wind: 10 mph; humidity: 75%.

North Wales: 22°C; rain: 15°C; wind: 10 mph; humidity: 75%.

Scotland: 22°C; rain: 15°C; wind: 10 mph; humidity: 75%.

Highland: 22°C; rain: 15°C; wind: 10 mph; humidity: 75%.

Isles of Scilly: 22°C; rain: 15°C; wind: 10 mph; humidity: 75%.

Channel Islands: 22°C; rain: 15°C; wind: 10 mph; humidity: 75%.

England: 22°C; rain: 15°C; wind: 10 mph; humidity: 75%.

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TIME NEWS

Interferon clinical trials to start on cancer patients in September under £1m agreement is concluded

By Peter Ferriman
Times Correspondent
of Imperial Cancer Research Fund has decided to go ahead with clinical trials of a naturally produced which is thought to cancer cells.

It concluded an agreement yesterday to start September on between 100 cancer patients, interferon supplied by

some under pressure from press and public to the possibilities of the because of the surrounding the limited ed out so far. About 100 have been treated

the United States, with only two cancer Britain.

It pointed out that it had dragging its feet over whether it had been experimental studies on during the past 10 years and preliminary many were sufficient for the new to be undertaken.

It will be one of the most carefully planned type on interferon, emphasized that much developmental work done before it will

be known whether it will be useful in the treatment of cancer.

Both the ICRF and Wellcome Foundation would like to advise against the raising of undue confidence over these important but early studies."

The work would be put under the auspices of "a distinguished cancer specialist," but it was not yet known which hospital would be used for the trials.

A spokesman for the fund said that he hoped that patients would not put themselves forward because only a very limited number of patients were going to be involved. It was not yet known what type of cancer was going to be treated.

Now it was known how long the trials would last, although initially the programme was for one year. It would not depend on the supply of funds but on the availability of the substance.

The type to be used in lymphoblastoid interferon is produced by injecting human living cells with a virus that stimulates them to make interferon naturally. Then comes a complex purification stage, in which the interferon is separated.

Wellcome has been producing it for two years in its laboratories in Beckenham, Kent. Its method is different from that used by Helsinki's Central Public Health Laboratory, whence most of the world's supplies have come until now. That laboratory produces the

substance by injecting the white blood cells from donated blood with a virus.

The Wellcome interferon will work out at about £10,000 to £20,000 per patient which makes it cheaper than the Scandinavian product. It is also 10 to 40 per cent pure, whereas the Finnish interferon is only 1 per cent pure.

Although the fund's investment in ICRF represents a twelfth of its income this year, it is about half of the \$4.5m invested by the American Cancer Society. Trials in the United States have been carried out by the Sloan-Kettering Institute in New York, the Texas Cancer Institute and the Stamford University medical unit.

In Britain, Dr Thomas McAllister, a bacteriologist, has tried it on two cancer patients in Glasgow. One boy, aged 16, from Lanarkshire, experienced a reduction in the size of his face tumour, but a boy aged 14, from Northern Ireland, who was also treated subsequently, died.

Dr McAllister has been criticized by some cancer specialists for trying out the substance in an unsystematic way and for raising false hopes by publicizing the good results on only one child.

One critic was Dr Gordon McVie, senior lecturer in oncology at Glasgow University, who said that Dr McAllister's results were premature. Yesterday he welcomed the news of the fund's programme because it was sufficiently large to produce useful results.

West End shows are forced to close

By Our Theatre Reporter:

One of the leading musicals in London's West End, *Chicago*, is to close on July 5 because of a drop in audience size, it was announced yesterday.

The show, originally produced at the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, opened at the Cambridge Theatre, London, more than 14 months ago. In recent weeks audiences have declined sharply, possibly because of the decrease in tourists.

Another long-running show, Tom Stoppard's short play *Dirty Linen*, is to close today after more than four years in the West End. Although it has been playing at the Arts Theatre, which has a small auditorium, audiences had diminished to such an extent that it could not continue.

Other shows have also been affected similarly. *Up Tombi* closed earlier this month after a four-year run.

The impresario responsible for *Chicago*, Mr Laurence Parnes, said Chicago was a very expensive show to run and costs had been increasing fast.

Although the dwindling number of tourists had been one reason, he thought that factors such as the economic climate, and the VAT on tickets had also deterred theatregoers.

JR wins £27,000

Larry Hagman, "JR" of the television series *Dallas*, flew back to the United States yesterday £27,000 richer after backing Kearney a 40-1 winner at Royal Ascot.



Viking visit: Queen Margrethe of Denmark battling with blustering winds yesterday when she visited the Coppergate Viking excavations in York. She was able to see how her ancestors lived more than 1,000 years ago when they settled in the city. The Queen studied archaeology at Cambridge University and has taken much interest in the work done by York Archaeological Trust at Coppergate. Later she saw the trust's laboratories.

Cheap measures could cut road accidents

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

A systematic application of low-cost engineering measures could cut road accidents in Britain by a fifth, a report published yesterday by the Institution of Highway Engineers says.

Spending of £100m on a comprehensive engineering programme spread over five to 10 years would be expected to produce a return of at least £300m from accident savings.

Measures can be as simple as redesigning a junction or re-positioning street signs or traffic bollards and need cost local authorities only a few thousand pounds.

Mr Michael Hardy, county surveyor of Hertfordshire and a vice-president of the institution, said: "We are talking about very good results for relatively small sums of money, which is particularly appropriate in the present economic climate."

"We hope that local authorities how to identify traffic black spots and how to apply the correct remedy. A summary of the document *Guidelines for Road Accident Prevention in Highway Engineering*, is being sent to every local authority highway department.

ideas. Some authorities are already taking road engineering seriously, others could do more."

The report says that road accidents kill 130 people a week in Britain, equivalent to an air disaster, and that in more than a quarter of accidents the road environment is a main contributory factor.

Local authorities with clear objectives and sound management systems can easily reduce accidents at specific sites by half and by a quarter over wider areas.

Among engineering measures available to highway authorities are roadside and islanding roads and improved surfaces, the introduction of better signs, markings and lighting; speed limits; parking and junction control; and one-way systems.

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Bristol inquiry is rejected

Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office, yesterday rejected calls for a public inquiry into the Bristol riots.

He was in Bristol for a fact-finding tour of St Paul's in the black community area where the violence erupted, to meet police, council and council leaders. He said a public inquiry would lead only to recriminations and rancour and would not be right.

Two drowned on Army exercise

Two soldiers on training exercises off the west coast of Scotland have drowned in Loch Nevis, near Mallaig. Four others were rescued.

The dead soldiers were Private Alan Bourne, of Hammersmith, west London, and Herman Hines, from Wolverhampton. Both were single and were from the 1st Battalion The Staffordshire Regiment, resident in Londonderry.

Ents may be made by children's fines

Evans
Correspondent
ent is considering more powers for fines imposed on their children. Mr Alan, Minister of State in Office, said yesterday:

the North Yorkshire Magistrates' "If parents feel they might find it liable to pay if a fine imposed on their could have a most effect.

encourage them to responsibility and guidance and care help to keep their out of trouble. That many magic this view and would encourage cases to make a fine or other order which the have a juvenile." The Government would welcome views on the proposed change, he said.

Widow of 82 is released from jail early

Mrs Elsie Hopton, aged 82, the widow jailed last week for refusing to pay her rates, returned home last night three days early.

"She is feeling very low," said her son, Mr John Hopton, a farmer at the family home at Combe Hill Farm, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire.

Mrs Hopton was originally sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment but after nine days she was moved from a remand centre into a geriatric hospital.

"I have been told she was rubbing shoulders with violent criminals when she was inside," he said. "It is one of the reasons she was moved into the hospital."

Mrs Hopton was jailed by the magistrates at Dursley on June 9 for refusing to pay outstanding rates of £347 to Stroud District Council. She refused to pay the debt at £10 a week because, she said, large areas of her 176-acre farm had been flooded by faulty Severn-Trent Water Board equipment.

Mr Hopton is claiming compensation from the water board on his mother's behalf.

Group backs free entry East African Asians

Hodges
Conservative Asian group Mrs Margaret is president. says as an African Asian be able to come to and assume full citizen also says that United citizens should be bring their spouses to Britain. African Asians now fall category of "United passport holder" means they have United citizenship but no right of entry. Under migration rules wife the United citizen and either she parents were born in the Government is relaxing those rules.

amplified on the reform nationality law, which will subject of a White Paper the United Kingdom Conservative hopes to influence the government's thinking. Vice-presidents include Anthony Raison, Minister at the Home Office and architect of the new nationality law being drafted; Sir Alexander, the Foreign Secretary; and Lord Butler of Waldean. The pamphlet proposes Uni-

ted Kingdom citizenship for those with a close and genuine connection with Britain that would be based primarily on birth and descent.

United Kingdom citizens should have more rights. "In Britain very few rights have specifically flowed from citizenship, whereas in many other countries, citizenship is the cornerstone of civil rights."

British subjects have the right to serve in the Armed Forces, the police and the Civil Service, but the society says citizenship should also include the right to live in the United Kingdom.

That, in turn, would include the right to look after dependents in Britain, and the right to marry anyone and bring the spouse to live in Britain. Citizenship should also include the right to vote.

People not born with British nationality but who wish to apply for it should have to fulfil certain conditions, the pamphlet says. One is that they should have lived in Britain and been entitled for seven years. That does not count years spent living on work permits or as a student.

Passport to Britain. The Anglo-Asian Conservative Society, 32 Smith Square, London SW1.

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ERSEAS

eting will press India not to recognize the Heng Samrin regime

sean faces Kampuchean war of attrition

David Warrs

oro, June 20

ay be five or 10 years

the Vietnamese are

from Kampuchea by

the Khmer Rouge, but the

United States is

for a long campaign of

attrition, according to Mr

Dhanabalan, the new

Minister of Singapore.

Vietnamese were plan-

ning strategy on a long-

term basis and the countries

an must do likewise:

initiative to find a way

they must come

to Vietnam, they created this

it, he told *The Times*.

Asean foreign ministers

This will be followed by

is with the foreign

of invited countries,

Canada, Australia,

India and Mr Edmund

the United States

manabalan said one of

many tasks of the meet-

ll be to persuade the

not to recognize the

of Mr Heng Samrin

Kampuchea. The meeting

would also serve to show the Vietnamese that there was a split in Asean over Kampuchea.

Malaysia and Indonesia are in favour of a compromise solution over Kampuchea on the ground that, ultimately, China presents the greatest threat to South-East Asia.

Both Kuala Lumpur and

Jakarta believe that if there is a compromise with Vietnam, Hanoi will provide a buffer against the Chinese.

There have been reports that the two Asean states might propose a compromise formula at the Kuala Lumpur meeting.

On the question of whether the United States might also have to be persuaded out of a policy that could split the Asean countries, Mr Dhanabalan said he had no evidence to support indications that the Americans were pressing for a compromise solution in Kampuchea because of their desire to establish diplomatic relations with Hanoi.

Some in Washington believe relations should be established as soon as is feasible so that economic aid, sorely needed by the Vietnamese, can be used as

a means of weaning Hanoi away from Moscow.

There had been no such indication from the State Department, Mr Dhanabalan said, and he did not believe that the United States was in that much of a hurry to recognize Hanoi to the point of annoying Asean.

The consequences of India recognizing Hanoi could be that Third World and non-aligned countries would follow suit, thus undermining Asean opposition to Vietnamese control of Kampuchea and possibly leading to the eventual seating of the Samrin government at the United Nations.

Withholding such recognition was one of Mrs Gandhi's election promises.

Betraying some of Asean's anxiety on this score, Mr Dhanabalan noted the extent to which India depended on the Soviet Union and Delhi's belief that Moscow had been its only dependable ally against China.

Mr Dhanabalan is convinced that time is on the side of the Asean countries. Vietnam, he said, had many problems: the

difficulty of absorbing the south, a disastrous economic policy, bad harvests, and the mostly oil-based economy which had brought it into open conflict with China.

"How long can they continue? They depend on the Soviet Union will increase and I don't think they want that. It means more and more they will have to follow the policies of the Soviet Union."

Asked if the acceptance of a "fair accomplishment" in Kampuchea would be the disaster that the Singaporeans suggest, Mr Dhanabalan said that the occupation of Kampuchea would not be the end of the exercise.

"It's just another step. Since the fall of Saigon in 1975 they have said that they are in the interest of the rest of South-East Asia and with the help of the Soviet Union and Delhi's belief that Moscow had been its only dependable ally against China.

"We take them seriously. If we accommodate them now, then we fight them later in Thailand".

Salvador rebels strike

Salvador, June 20—guerrillas today killed six in separate raids, radio and broadcast a call for a general strike on Tuesday.

Revolutionary Coordinating Committee of Masses, a federation of country's principal leftist

called the strike to freedom for political rights and an end to the law of force since 6.

Leftists have been for the overgrowth of two Army colonels' civilians, which has killed El Salvador since

today Army troops

a camp 40 miles

of here, killing five as.

Illus of the leftist Popular Front seized the San Francisco, 51 miles San Salvador, shot and the head of its telecations office Señor Nuñez, and seven other whom they dragged their homes AP and UPI.

accused of Iada bomb is killed

orge's, Grenada, June former army sergeant, d of planting a bomb, Mr Maurice Bishop, the Minister, was killed in the incident with police a suspected accomplice, police said today. Bishop was apparently set when a bomb at a meeting he was g yesterday. Two died in the explosion were injured.

An ordinance was issued by the President giving effect to the Islamic tax measure which caused sharp religious controversy between the majority Sunnis and Shias sects when the draft law was published about a year ago.

After midday congregation at the mosque, President Zia said that the final shape given to the law took into account the views of all shades of religious opinion and expert advice. He hoped it would be fairly implemented by all Muslims.

The rate of zakat collection will be one fortieth part of the wealth and assets possessed by a Muslim while the rate of ushar will be one fifth of the agricultural produce on irrigated land and one tenth on unirrigated land after deductions of production cost. Exemptions



Saved by bodies: Mr Haradhan Seal, aged 20, is recovering in hospital from injuries received during the recent outbreaks of savagery in the Indian state of Tripura. Tribal groups attacked villagers, butchering hundreds of people. Mr Seal, a barber, said: "Several bodies fell on top of me, that probably saved me". But the rest of his family were killed: three brothers, three sisters and their parents. The troubles which engulfed Mr Seal have their roots in population growth and migration on a large scale in the region which, local people feel, is being neglected by the Government

Two Islamic taxes to be enforced in Pakistan

From Hasan Akhtar

Islamabad, June 20

In a statement today from Islamabad's principal mosque, relayed live by television and radio networks, President Zia ul-Haq announced the compulsory collection of zakat and ushar, the taxes payable in Islam by Muslims on their wealth and agricultural produce.

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from wealth tax and land revenue will be granted in the event of payment of Islamic dues.

Individual insurance policies, provident funds and all other investments yielding profits will be covered by zakat, as will the profits and assets of companies with majority Muslim ownership.

A directorate-general, with provincial and district councils and zakat committees up to ward levels, will help to disburse zakat and ushar funds, mainly among destitute and incapacitated people.

However, a part of the fund can be used for defence purposes, but President Zia promised that Islamic injunctions in regards to zakat and ushar will be strictly followed.

Banks and other institutions will be required to deduct zakat dues from individuals' accounts annually and deposit them with the central zakat fund.

While details of the law and the arrangements for collection of Islamic dues on a compulsory basis are being announced separately, it is estimated that collection from zakat and ushar may be several million rupees.

Baghdad, June 20—Iraqis turned out in large numbers today to vote for their first National Assembly for more than 20 years.

At one important centre, the northern city of Mosul, half the voters at three election centres cast their ballots within three hours of the start of polling. Officials said they expected an 80 per cent turnout which would probably be reflected in Baghdad and in main provincial centres. However, many have left the capital to escape the June heat.

Iraq's constitution, providing for elections to the legislative body, was suspended when the monarchy was overthrown by a military coup in 1958. The present move towards democratic rule follows a long period of relative stability under the socialist Baath Party. Helped by its oil revenues, Iraq has carried out a programme of industrial development rarely matched by any other Third World country.

More than 800 candidates are contesting the 250 assembly seats and more than six million Iraqis are eligible to vote.

—Reuter.

Delhi pleased at Carter decision on nuclear fuel

From Our Own Correspondent

Delhi, June 20

President Carter's decision to sell 38 tons of nuclear fuel to India is being greeted with satisfaction here. There has been some opposition to the shipment in the United States, but the feeling in Delhi is that the Americans are simply keeping to an agreement.

Mr Carter overruled the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in deciding to send the shipment of enriched uranium needed for the Tarapur power plant near Bombay.

The Ministry of Agriculture is reported to be ready to import a further 2m tons of grain from the United States this year over and above the 7.5m tons being bought to cover last year's deficit, also caused by dry weather.

Mexico imported about 4.5m tons of grain in 1979.

The National Cattlemen's Confederation reported that four and a half million head of cattle in the northern states of Sonora, Durango, Zacatecas, Chihuahua and San Luis Potosí might die if water supplies did not improve, while Señor

Dismissed in Korean CIA purge

Jacqueline Redit

June 20

South Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) dismissed 300 of its employees in an unprecedented "purification" drive.

Official statement said were dismissed because were incompetent, corrupt incurred criticism from internal public.

KCIA said it was getting vicious and corrupt eleventh that had accumulated its 20 years since it was founded by Mr Kim Jong Pil, former Prime Minister and leader of the Republic Party

Pil was publicly disgraced and found guilty of amassing a huge fortune through taking bribes and abusing his position. The KCIA statement did not comment on the recent resignation of Lieutenant General Chun Doo Hwan as director of the agency. His resignation has not yet been officially accepted by President Choi Kyu Hah, nor has a successor been named.

When General Chun took over as KCIA director last April, he announced his intention to reshape the agency. It had fallen into disrepute and lost its grip on the country since Mr Kim Jae Kyu, its previous director, assassinated President

Park Chung Hee last October. The General said he intended to restrict the agency's activities to dealing with threats to national security.

His first action was to dismiss 30 of the agency's 40 section chiefs. The reshaping is evidently still going on and today's statement said the newly vacated posts had all been filled from outside.

The purging of the KCIA is in line with the present anti-corruption campaign directed primarily against government officials. This was launched recently by the Special Committee for National Security Measures and the "purification" sub-committee.

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Arturo Espinoza, director general of the privately-run Mexican Foundation for Rural Development, said: "In the past 30 or 40 years there has not been such a serious water problem in Mexico."

President José López Portillo has said the country faces two big problems: inflation and drought.

In most of Mexico the rainy season starts in May and lasts up to six months, with rain falling for several hours every afternoon.

It is at such times that the minds of many Mexicans turn to the Aztec rain god Tlaloc, whose name means "he who makes things sprout".

A newspaper cartoon this week showed the empty pedestal of the Tlaloc statue which stands in front of the anthropological museum in Mexico City. Hanging from the pedestal is a sign reading: "gone on holiday. Tlaloc".

ibabwe uses ips to hunt her guerrillas

Our Correspondent

June 20

disclosure by Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, that arms as well as units were being used to hunt down dissidents comes as surprise to political observers. Since he assumed in April Mr Mugabe has greatly concerned about who refuse to remain in camps or return to life.

Interview yesterday on to Zaire for talks with Mr Mobuto and others, Mr Mugabe said most dissidents were in the areas of Que Que, Gatoro, Hartley and Ida. There had been in the area. The dissidents were operating on a difficult pattern leading to they were not ordinary s.

ibabwe uses ips to hunt her guerrillas

From Stephen Downer

Mexico City, June 20

Mexico's worst drought for more than 30 years shows little sign of abating.

In the north-western city of Ciudad Juarez hundreds of farmers, who report that 216,000 acres of farmland in the state of Sinaloa alone, have not been planted with wheat, corn and other crops because of the lack of water.

The Ministry of Agriculture is reported to be ready to import a further 2m tons of grain from the United States this year over and above the 7.5m tons being bought to cover last year's deficit, also caused by dry weather.

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PARLIAMENT, June 20, 1980

Government's optimism on West Midlands not shared by Opposition

House of Commons

There were some grounds for optimism in the West Midlands as active, particularly those involved in aerospace industry, which had brought the region into conflict with China.

"How long can they continue? They depend on the Soviet Union and the West Midlands will increase and I don't think they want that. It means more and more they will have to follow the policies of the Soviet Union."

Asked if the acceptance of a "fair accomplishment" in Kampuchea would be the disaster that the Singaporeans suggest, Mr Dhanabalan said that the occupation of Kampuchea would not be the end of the exercise.

"It's just another step. Since the fall of Saigon in 1975 they have said that they are in the interest of the rest of South-East Asia and

Saturday Review

Will Wyatt

The writer who called himself B. Traven is one of the most mysterious figures of the twentieth century: the Marie Celeste of literature. As that ill-fated vessel was found inexplicably adrift without a crew, so the alias B. Traven was found only as a name unoccupied by an identity or even a nationality.

This was no accident. Whoever Traven was he sought anonymity with the passion other men devote to the pursuit of power, wealth and fame. While his stories sold in their millions around the world, his name became synonymous with the unknown and the unknowable. His life the subject of wild rumour and romantic legend, his books examined for the code which might answer the questions, "Who was he?" and "Why did he hide?"

When I set out with Robert Robinson to make a documentary film about Traven for the BBC it was not with any serious hope of answering those questions. The press cuttings on Traven and his entries in biographical and literary reference works were bewildering. Publicity propaganda, lies, guesses, rumours, clues, fiction, books and the bare fact of publication were connected and reconnected in a confusing biographical mazurka.

The inventions about him had been so many and so disparate, the facts so few and so difficult to check that almost any permutation of ingredients appeared convincing. The only certainties were Traven's books themselves: powerful, riveting tales, some of them apparently autobiographical, and it was against these works that the speculative identities had been measured.

B. Traven is probably best known as the author of *The Treasure of the Sierra Madre*, which John Huston turned into a classic film starring his father, Walter Huston, and Humphrey Bogart. When this film was made in 1947, Traven had published a dozen books as well as many short stories and his work was available in more than a dozen languages. Yet no-one had ever met the author. No publisher, no agent, no reader, no fellow writer had ever seen or spoken to B. Traven. No human being had ever come forward to identify himself as the man behind the name.

The Traven books were sent from Mexico and all correspondence with the author was through post office box numbers in Tampico, Acapulco and Mexico City. The letters he sent were invariably typed and he rarely signed them, preferring the mechanical anonymity of the typewriter key for his signature as well as the text. He refused to send his publishers any biographical material save for two photographs of a wooden house in the jungle, in which he claimed to have written some of his stories.

Rumours spread as to why Traven remained only a ghostly presence behind the books. One story was that he was none other than the American writer Jack London, who had not died in 1916 as everyone had believed, but had mysteriously lived on. A second theory said Traven was actually the American satirical journalist and story writer Ambrose Bierce, author of *The Devil's Dictionary*, who disappeared dramatically into revolutionary Mexico at the end of 1913 and was never seen again.

There were some less specific reports. One said that Traven was a rousie American millionaire who had written so movingly about the poor and dispossessed in order to assure his wealth at amassing a fortune through the labour of his workers, another that he was a poor American black who had fled injustice in the southern states and drifted down into Mexico.

Wilder explanations had Traven as a fugitive Austrian archduke or a leper, a man so disfigured by the dread disease that his head was permanently bound in bandages.

The initial "B." excited a small mystery of its own. The books were all in the name B. Traven with none of him as in what was known as Ben, Benito, and more commonly Benito were offered as Christian names, while another solution had it that the B. was like the S in Harry S. Truman, a cosmetic addition standing for nothing.

The cast list for the part of Traven included a German publisher, a Czech writer, Arthur Breisky, who travelled to the United States in 1910 and then vanished, and even a widow, Lopez Matena, President of Mexico between 1938-1945. Lopez Matena's sister, Esperanza, was the Mexican agent and translator for the Traven books until her death in 1951, and for a time in the 1940s the copyright of B. Traven was in her name. Could it be that she was simply covering up for her brother? The rumour achieved such currency that it eventually called for a public denial by the President.

A more credible theory, one held by many searchers after Traven, was that the author was a poor white American, probably a Wobbly—a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, a group of radical labour unions largely made up of itinerant workers.

Traven's early books were written in the first person and had just such a man, Gerard Gales, as their narrator. It was not far fetched to imagine the



Alias B. Traven



The death mask (top) behind which Berick Traven Torsvan took the true identity of B. Traven to his grave.

All searches for the man who was B. Traven led to the blank stare on Torsvan's face (above).

himself known.

Paul Kosmer, agent and film producer, told us of several occasions in the Thirties when he expected to meet Traven only for the author to dodge him at the last moment. Kohner, who was eager to film some of the books, conducted a lengthy correspondence with Traven. One day the author agreed to a time and a place for the long delayed meeting. Kohner waited in his hotel room in Mexico City and at exactly the time appointed for Traven's appearance, a messenger arrived bearing a note.

The letters were supposedly written before Traven had left the country but Smith was unconvinced. Both he and his wife sensed that they were being watched; that a small man was following them wherever they went. They saw, or thought they saw, a shadowlike figure in the gloomy corners of cathedrals; they were aware of unseen eyes observing them as they sat over a drink. Smith was sure that this was Traven, present the whole time but never making

writer bad been suddenly stilled.

It was with the filming of *The Treasure of the Sierra Madre* in 1947 that the first chink in Traven's armour appeared. While John Huston was writing the screenplay for the film he had corresponded with Traven and eventually travelled to Mexico City, where it was arranged that the novelist would make contact with him in some way. Huston described to us what happened after he had checked into his hotel.

He always slept, he said, with his door unlocked, and shortly before dawn on the day on which he was to meet Traven, Huston awoke to find the shadowy figure of a man standing by the foot of his bed. The man took out a card and handed it to Huston, who read it. It said, "Hal Croves. Translator. Acapulco and San Antonio".

Huston could now get a good look at his mysterious visitor. He was a little man, thin and

rather frail-looking and his writer had been suddenly stilled.

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In it Traven said he was ill and unable to come and that in his place he was sending his old and intimate friend Hal Croves, who knew as much about his books as he did himself and who was as well qualified to advise about locations. Croves could represent him in every way and furnish Huston with all necessary information.

Over the next few days the two men discussed the film at several meetings. Croves liked the script, which Huston showed him, and said he was sure that Traven would like it too. Indeed Croves' thoughts about the screenplay were distinctly similar to those Traven had expressed in his letters. Clearly this was someone who knew the author's mind well and who

was, in Huston's words, "obviously an old Mexico hand".

The idea occurred to Huston that this slight, elderly man might be Traven and that the letter was a kind of coded admittance of such, with its "he will represent me" and "he knows as much about my work as I do".

Yet Huston found it difficult to march the hesitant Croves with the expansive and fluent Traven he knew from the books and the screen. Nevertheless, Huston hired Croves to work as technical adviser on the filming, which took place near the village of San José de Purus, about 140 miles west of Mexico City, in the spring of 1947.

Croves soon created considerable interest on the set; after all, he was present and the author was not—a strangeness in itself, as it was known that Traven lived in Mexico. Croves disliked any questions about Traven. Occasionally, some brash spirit would ask point blank, "Are you B. Traven?" and Croves would turn away and change the subject. Huston never challenged him in this way.

The rumour that the "technical consultant" was really the author soon spread around the company, and Croves's reticence, nothing to do with the still photographs and when cornered refused to have his picture taken, though he was once snapped unawares, sitting on the ground in singlet and wide-brimmed hat watching the filming. When the location shooting was finished Huston flew back to Hollywood and he never saw or corresponded with Hal Croves again.

The trail left by Croves went cold but in the following year a young Mexican journalist, Luis Spota, searching for Traven by a different route, An unauthorized entry to a bank safety box in Mexico City showed him that there was a connection between the correspondence address that Traven always used and an old man known as El Gringo, living on a smallholding in Acapulco.

Furthermore Spota discovered that this old man's immigration record gave his name as Berick Traven Torsvan and his birthplace as Chicago. Not standing on ceremony, Spota and his colleagues lay siege to Torsvan and by intercepting his mail found that he received royalty money from the Traven books. They ingratiated themselves into his company and learned from conversation with him that he was familiar with and a great admirer of Traven's work.

One evening Torsvan took his daily walk to a dusty village square on the outskirts of Acapulco. Spota stepped out and confronted him with the accusation that he was really the author B. Traven. El Gringo was thunderstruck. He shook with rage, denied the charge and tried to flee. Spota and his photographer followed and cornered Torsvan in a cafe, where he snapped at them: "You are a son of a bitch. I am not B. Traven."

In fact, he said, he was the writer's cousin! Traven was actually in Switzerland. Then he charged back: Traven was dead and he, Torsvan, was only one of several people who had a hand in the book. Spota was certain that this old man, El Gringo, was the real Traven and printed his story.

Torsvan died in 1969. When we visited his widow in Mexico City, it became clear from photographs, notebooks and other material in her possession that Torsvan and the Hal Croves who had materialized to meet Huston were one and the same. Everything we found in her house among Torsvan's possessions pointed to him being the author of the Traven books but far from dispelling the mystery this only expanded it.

Why had this man fought so hard to remain anonymous? Who was Torsvan really and where had he come from? What did he have to hide? He had apparently sprung into existence as a middle-aged man in Mexico in the 1920s. Of his life before that, nothing was known. None of the names and birthplaces he claimed for himself—and there were many—were ever supported by records. He had brushed over his trail to leave no clues to his past.

The most likely guess as to his true identity was that he was Ret Marut, a smalltime actor in Germany, turned journalist and revolutionary. Marut had escaped from custody in Munich while being held for treason for his part in the Bavarian Revolution of 1919. He continued to produce some issues of his magazine *Der Ziegelbrenner* (*The Brick-burner*) while he was on the run and disappeared in 1923.

Torsvan's widow claimed that her husband had been Marut. But Marut was as mysterious a figure as Traven himself. He addressed political meetings, but only with the lightest of so-called notoriety. He had not been seen; he refused all enquiries about his identity and history; his official papers declared him to be variously English and American, yet he seemed to be German. His contemporaries took it for granted that Marut was a pseudonym but none of them knew his true name. There was a haunting rumour that the veil was drawn over his origins to hide the fact that he was the illegitimate son of the Kaiser. When Marut vanished he took his secrets with him.

As Marut always gave his birthplace as San Francisco, where all records had conveniently been destroyed in the fire and earthquake of 1906, there was no way of tracing him, or so we thought. But as Robinson and I explored the history of Ret Marut, investigated the friends and family of Torsvan/Croves, delved into the life of the Kaiser and studied the books and letters of B. Traven, we were provided with unexpected aid. The American Freedom of Information Act released to us papers from the FBI and the State Department, agencies which had taken a considerable interest in the rumours surrounding the left-wing books of B. Traven and the revolutionary activities of the fugitive Ret Marut.

We were to learn that Ret Marut had indeed vanished from Europe only to transform himself into B. Traven. Torsvan, Torsvan and Hal Croves. And we discovered that once and once only—in London—he let slip his true origin, the identity which lay behind the catalogue of false names.

Based on *The Man Who Was B. Traven*, by Will Wyatt, just published by Jonathan Cape, £5.50.

PERSONAL CHOICE



Cecil Humphreys in *Buccaneer* as the wife and Prentis Hancock as her friend in Alma Cullen's play *Lives of Our Own*

writers like Alma Cullen don't grow on trees. I was moved when I watched her first TV production, *Caradee*, about a High Court judge's wife over the traces of where were a bird—a socially aware writer who knew how to hit her targets bang on and still manage to be witty. These qualities—and in her new play *Lives of Our Own* (TV, 9.45) (Alison Fiske in her bird-like best) who, exulting in role as a liberator of women, also finds what a task is to keep stoking up the boilers of independence all over again.

I doubt if the Women's Lib movement will Miss Cullen's play. Not that it does much for Men's

all lived happily—and healthily—ever after. The to whose insides we have been privileged to peer in Their Hoods, all appear in tonight's concluding 8.40, together with the surgeons who guided us into pinky wonderlands. But this is to be no orgy of congratulation. Strong things will be said about the creation of the NHS, and the Minister of Health, Vaughan, whom we shall see tonight, will doubtless facing demands for prompt and extensive surgery of this expensive patient is to have a fairy-tale

that the tredies who maintain that the best of dry poetry to be found in the lyrics of pop songs last from Simon Frith. Lecturer in Sociology at Warwick, during his talk on Radio 3 (9.10 pm), the eccentric humorist has not only written the play that begins tonight (Radio 3, 10.15), but in them, Tonight, he visits a mermaid. Tomorrow mole. And so on... Everyone knows Alexander film critic. I did not know he is also a political union Broadcasting's London Interview tonight is an hour to Mr. Walker, a former university political philosophy and comparative government. Philip Bacon about films, politics, writing, and that he takes seriously. Which seems to leave

music front, Rizet's Carmen is twice quizzed today on the suite by Shchedrin, played by the o Symphony Orchestra (7.30) and the fantasy by Ian for violin and piano just before the 11.00 pm duo at 11.15 pm you can again hear Ronald Eyré's theatrical aspects of Verdi's magnificent Requiem.

SYMBOLS MEAN: *STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE;

PERSONAL CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Daville

TELEVISION

BBC 1

7.15 Open University, Maths—the derivative: 7.40 Buffon at Mont-Saint-Hilaire School. Closedown at 8.30. 8.45 The Nitwits: 9.10 The Adventure Game: The intelligent dragon of the planet Arg test actor Paul Larrow and the Peter presented by Jeff. Chatter tries to prevent another invasion with the Weather. 9.25 Cricket : The Second Test, Third day of the England v West Indies match from Lord's. 10.00 Grandstand: The line-up is: 10.15 Rifle and Pistol Shooting (aka-Selzer Invitational Inter-

national, from Blythe); Racing from Ascot at 2.00, 2.30, 2.45. Cricket (Second Test) at 2.10, 2.35 and 3.30; Athletics (from Meadowbank, the 1980 Olympic Trials) at 3.30. 10.30 The BMF Championships (from Eastbourne): 5.50 Film Scores. 5.20 Pink Panther Show: three cartoons: 5.40 News: with Jan Ginge (Kim Lankford); 10.15 Why we should eat more roughage; 10.05 Film: *The Great Stous Uprising* (1953) US Cavalry meet Jeff. Chatter tries to prevent another invasion with the Weather. 11.25 Cricket : The Second Test, Third day of the England v West Indies match from Lord's.

12.00 Grandstand: The line-up is: 12.15 Rifle and Pistol Shooting (aka-Selzer Invitational Inter-

BBC 2

Open University: 8.30 The Flood, 8.50 Social Psychiatry, 9.20 Personal Training, 9.45 The Story of Sport: 10.00 Broadcast Methods: 11.30 Point-to-Point: 12.15 Sports and Games: 12.30 Saturday's Game: 1.30 Social Class; 2.00 Political Approximation: 1.55. 3.00 Film: *Death of a Salesman* (1947) Arthur Miller. 4.00 Comedy: 4.30 The Processing. Closedown at 5.30. California Fever: Vince (Jimmy McNichol) falls in love with a general's daughter; 6.45 What's On Wogan? Terry Wogan and guests transmitted live from the BBC studios. 7.00 (1968) Tommy Steele in an elaborate film musical version of Wells's simple story of a draper's assistant.

9.30 Knots Landing: Flowers and frightening telephone calls for his girlfriend. Also starring Otto Preminger, the director. 4.30 Cricket : The Second Test, third day of the England v West Indies game, from Lord's. 6.35 Carmen Comes to St. Alvin's: a substitute goes in a boy's school in Sunderland; 7.05 News and sport.

7.20 Dance Month: We Make Dances. Film about seven new and young choreographers working on experimental ballet in the Solo section of New York. 8.00 40 Years in Their Hands: Worried surgeons talk to Dr Gerard Vaughan, the Minister of Health (See Personal Choice).

8.00 News: with Jan Ginge. 10.35 Telford's Change: Episode 4: Mark reveals why he took what seems like a step backwards; 11.25 10.30 Night at the Opera: 11.30 Hanley joins Bob Langley as co-presenter, and the guests are comedian Alfred Marks and film actor Simon MacCorkindale; 12.15 International Match of the Day: Italy v Czechoslovakia (highlights).

5.00 News: with Jan Ginge. 10.35 Telford's Change: Episode 4: Mark reveals why he took what seems like a step backwards; 11.25 10.30 Night at the Opera: 11.30 Hanley joins Bob Langley as co-presenter, and the guests are comedian Alfred Marks and film actor Simon MacCorkindale; 12.15 International Match of the Day: Italy v Czechoslovakia (highlights).

London Weekend

8.55 Sesame Street: Learning with The Muppets; 9.05 Super Friends: Animated strip cartoon. The Land of Nod: 10.30 Fun Factory: a go-at-the-camera show for youngsters, with cartoons, quiz games.

12.30 World of Sport: The line up is: 12.35 Athletics (US Outdoor Championships, from Walnut, California); 1.00 Football: European Championship: 1.15 News: 1.20 The ITV Seven, Racing from Ayr at 1.30, 2.00, 2.30 and 3.00, and from Redcar at 1.45, 2.15 and 2.50; At 3.10, Motor Cycling (World of Superbike Chal-

lenge, from Donington); 4.00 Wrestling (from Adwick Leisure Centre); 4.55 Results service, including Australian Pools.

5.30 Return of the Saint: Second screening of the adventure yarn starring Ian Ogilvy. Tonight: the murder of an Italian prostitute.

6.35 Rock with Laughter: First in a series: Pop music and comedy. 7.00 2468-B: 7.30 The Big Picture: actionful tales of the Search and Rescue Service in Los Angeles.

8.00 Mixed Blessings: Last of this comedy series about a white husband and black wife. The birth of

the baby.

8.30 From Here to Eternity: Second episode of this sequel to the Jack Jones novel about army life in Hawaii after Pearl Harbour; 9.30 ITN News, and sport round-

up. 10.30 Open University: Interlude: Open Forum: Behind the Lines; Design and Technology: Controversy in Chemistry.

11.20-12.00 Open University: Curriculum Design and Development: Decision-Making in Britain.

12.00-6.00 Open University: Curriculum Design and Development: Decision-Making in Britain.

FILMS ON TV

Thanks to the BBC 2 Dance Month, this is a good week for musicals and music. *The Midnight Movie* tonight (BBC 2 11.55 pm) is You'll Never Get Rich, with Fred Astaire singing "So Near and Yet So Far" and "Astaire Rag" written by Cole Porter. It was made in 1941 during his 10-year break with Ginger Rogers. Rita Hayworth filled in the female interest, though she seemed to a track laid down by Fred Astaire.

The Magnificent Seven (tomor-

row, BBC 2 9.25 pm) is a remake originally for television, of Robert Stodola's 1946 version of Hemingway's short story, which starred Burt Lancaster and Ava Gardner. Siegel improves upon Stodola, not least because he has worked on the first and second sequels, *Death Wish* and *Eric Rohmer* is best known for his six moral tales, of which *Clare's Knee* (Friday BBC 2 8.30 pm) is the fifth. All of them deal with temptation, here during a raise, of a man who already has a lover. Rohmer's characters always end up dead and do another all beautifully photographed by Nestor Almena.

Kaneo Shindo, who directed

Everyone who played in a jazz band during the fifties will recognise the steady tensions and ecstasy of jamming shown so well in Sven Lang's *Outfit* (tonight BBC 2 9.35 pm). The original British release title, *Sven Lang's Combo*, conjures up the main shift, dated amateurishness of all the band and its experience with better bands causes trouble but better jazz. Christen Bontedt plays the new element and to a track laid down by Fred Astaire.

On Wednesday (BBC 2 8.10 pm) *An American in Paris* features such George Gershwin classics as "Wonderful," "I Got Rhythm" and "Stairway in Paradise." The songs and the dazzling final Heller sequence contributed towards the five Oscars which the film won, including best picture. The director is Vincente Minnelli, and the screenplay, by Alan Jay Lerner.

On Wednesday, *Boris* (9.15 pm) is the suite by Shchedrin, played by the o Symphony Orchestra (7.30) and the fantasy by Ian for violin and piano just before the 11.00 pm duo at 11.15 pm you can again hear Ronald Eyré's theatrical aspects of Verdi's magnificent Requiem.

SYMBOLS MEAN: *STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE;

Sunday's programmes

TELEVISION

BBC 1

7.40 Open University, James Bond (1); 8.05 The Dairymen of Banffshire (2); 8.30 Variations on a Theme (2); 8.45 Talking Dogs the Woodhouse (2); 9.15 Sae Zindagi Naya Jeevan; for Asian viewers. 9.45 Open University: A matter of fact? Closedown at 10.10. 11.00 Education Matters: Why under-fives need to play. Also, the state of nursery education in Britain. Interview: Dr. Caroline Hulme, teacher and teacher. 12.15 Kontakt: Currahn-raisers to a TV and radio course in the German language, for beginners (1). 11.50 The 60708 Show: The results of the Fitness in Retirement project are presented. With Ray Hudd, Irene Thomas. 12.15 Sunday Worship: From Reay Church, Caithness. Conducted by Rev. Hugh Smith. 1.00 Farming: the weekly magazine. 1.25 The Story of English Furniture. 1.30 International Match of the Day: Live coverage of the final—Belgium versus West Germany—of the European Football Championship, from Rome. The commentator is John Motson. 1.55 The Wonderful World of Disney: *Kids is Kids*. Lecture to

ducks on child delinquency: 2.40 Bugs Bunny: Abominable Snow Rabbit.

3.45 Training Dogs the Woodhouse (2); 4.15 Talking Dogs the Woodhouse (2); 4.45 It's a Knockout. Presented by Stuart Hall and Eddie Waring (r). 4.16 Film: *The Magnificent Seven* (1960). Story of the famous western about professional gunmen who rid a Mexican village of a gang of bandits. With Yul Brynner, Eli Wallach, Steve McQueen. Need to recommend it; it recommends itself. 6.15 News: 6.30 The Royal Wedding: Royal Bell Live! Film about the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer. 6.45 The Last Place on Earth: Making the World Go Round.

7.00 News and weather forecast. 8.15 Happy Birthday, Sir Peter: On his 70th birthday, we see again the recital which Sir Peter Pears gave at Ben Jonson's Theatre during the early days of BBC 2. There is also a Pears-Britten recital on Radio 3 at 9.00 tonight. (See Personal Choice).

8.40 Dance Month: A double bill by the London Contemporary Dance Theatre, both choreographed by Robert Cohan, the company's artistic director. We see Forest, and Waterless Method of

III there is extra time, the following programmes will start later than the times given.)

9.35 Buccaneer: Burton (Clifford Rose) is now a captain, but in the process another company will suffer and this makes Ray Massey (Mark Jones) see red. 10.30 News and weather.

10.35 A Man of Our Times: Second showing of last year's tribute to Lord Mountbatten. With a personal tribute from the Prince of Wales. (See Personal Choice.)

11.35 The Last Struggle of the Pure Gospel: Film in the Everyman cinema, from Free Church on the Island of Lewis, and its rigidly Sabbathical adherents (r).

12.10 Weather forecast.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 8.30-9.45 am Open University. 9.45-10.45 am *It's a Knockout*; 10.50-11.50 pm *Rockers* (2); 12.00-1.00 am *Cartoon Corner*. 1.00-2.00 am *Cartoon Corner*; 2.00-3.00 am *Cartoon Corner*. 3.00-4.00 am *Cartoon Corner*.

5.00 News and weather forecast. 6.00-7.00 pm *Cartoon Corner*. 7.00-8.00 pm *Cartoon Corner*. 8.00-9.00 pm *Cartoon Corner*. 9.00-10.00 pm *Cartoon Corner*.

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BBC 2

Open University: 7.40 Dartington Hall School: 8.30 Variations on a Theme (2); 8.45 Talking Dogs the Woodhouse (2); 9.15 Sae Zindagi Naya Jeevan; for Asian viewers. 9.45 Open University: A matter of fact? Closedown at 10.10. 11.00 Education Matters: Why under-fives need to play. Also, the state of nursery education in Britain. Interview: Dr. Caroline Hulme, teacher and teacher. 12.15 Kontakt: Currahn-raisers to a TV and radio course in the German language, for beginners (1). 11.50 The 60708 Show: The results of the Fitness in Retirement project are presented. With Ray Hudd, Irene Thomas. 12.15 Sunday Worship: From Reay Church, Caithness. Conducted by Rev. Hugh Smith. 1.00 Farming: the weekly magazine. 1.25 The Story of English Furniture. 1.30 International Match of the Day: Live coverage of the final—Belgium versus West Germany—of the European Football Championship, from Rome. The commentator is John Motson. 1.55 The Last Place on Earth: Making the World Go Round.

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5.30-6.30 am *Cartoon Corner*.

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7.30-8.30 am *Cartoon Corner*.

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Travel

The badlands and memories of Lily Langtry

Parsley was 74 years old when he died in 1585, and of those years he was a "Norwich Curbedial 'a singing man'; his tablet calls him 'He' of a great army of men and women who have the cathedral down and serve him now: as is like he was; as men of flowers; and of brass; as wardens servers and volunteer

came to Norwich al on a blistering hot April, walking through y market place in the heat, down cobbled Elm across the Cathedral, the ancient building wet and cool and heavy burden of its history, only had we entered the door and passed at Parsley's memorial

were approached by those volunteers guided headmaster, who with us and revealed more of the cathedral could possibly have ed for ourselves, the treasures, and the attached to them, he us the Despenser altar St Luke's Chapel. This king piece of four-century religious art was om destruction by being converted, wn, into a table and away until its ery in 1847.

wide told us this and her stories, bringing to aspect of the cathe-
istory. His wife, he d, was another of the rs, serving refreshm-
the Visitor Centre o the west wall of the

And when our tour it was to that centre tired, to quench our r righteousness, and the permanent exhibi-
e which traces the his-
the cathedral from its ement in 1096, and

Chess

Yet another moving story

g these pieces I have ch exercised and per-
s to what constitutes some of chess; for it is on this criterion that of the game used rate or lightness my pends.

the pragmatic point of it must be admitted sc chess-boards are -wn with brass tacks, I that fundamentally it ter of quantity and In considering the has, too, to be granted attention of most and even more of most ends to flag and falter moves. This seemingly figure is in fact -by the international which are 40 moves in as. More moves mean me and more time more stamina, a quality of us do not possess ease.

Here you might say I answer pat. Too many would turn away the readers who devour man along with their egg. To this con-
r is to be hoped for their physical and digestion that neither

thy column might well, uperior. Caesar, dead to clay, stop a hole the wind, away, or, or common nowadays also in line with my metaphor, serve as a r for fish and chips.

There is some truth in it is a brittle truth fallacy: I have witnessed many

an adverse appraisal of a game which is ill-founded as being automatic and mechanical, what the Germans call *schnabellenhaft*, lies in its rejection on account of its ending in a draw. There is, it is true, a natural tendency in all of us to avoid playing through a game than a draw. The argument is that the players are so peacefully minded as to content with half a loaf when they are unlikely to score us up with a game full of flavour and savour. And this unlikelihood is even greater if the game is a short one.

Natural though this tendency is, it is also a dangerous fallacy: I have witnessed many

a fighting draw more interesting in its content and conclusion than some such simple pieces of burhers as, say, the Greek gift, the BaSRP ch sacrifice which most of us have brought off some time or other.

Principally what we ask of a good game of chess is that it should have an even, har-
monious flow, that it should have an interesting opening, a varied middle-game and a well-wrought and played ending.

Originally too, if possible, this is already a luxury with

perhaps excessive demands,

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sets Christianity into the context of the years between and today. In this exhibition one can see Edith Cavell's bibles, a place whose inhabitants are proud of its history and jealous of its many attractions. It does not seem to have surrendered unconditionally to the demands of motor vehicles, as so many fine cities have, although keeping vehicles out of Elm Hill and other cobbled streets close by would seem to be a sensible idea. I wonder why it has not been done with sufficient provision for those who live and conduct their business there, of course.

Elm Hill takes its name from the tree which stands upon it, but I have to report that the young tree that stands there now is not an elm but a London plane, put there to replace a diseased elm—just one more effect of a wider tragedy.

I chose Norwich as the base for my recent visit because when I have talked about the region in the past, I asked others about it, I have found that the emphasis seemed always to be on the coast of East Anglia and the Norfolk Broads. This time I was out to try something new—for me, anyway.

So we based ourselves at a small hotel a few miles outside the city, and made excursions by car in a wide sweep around the west and south, and also north from Norwich, as far as Cromer and the coastline that curves round smoothly, like a hump upon England's rump. And as I have written already, we went into Norwich itself. The excursions were all the more pleasant as we enjoyed superb weather with bright sunshine, causing the rolling

countryside to shimmer with heat haze. Our hotel was close to Lenwade, to the north west of Norwich, standing close in the river Wensum which winds its way in and through the city before emptying into Yare, flowing into Broadland Water and the sea at Great Yarmouth. From Lenwade we went to East Dereham and to Swaffham; then north by way of Castle Acre, with its impressive priory ruin to Burnham Thorpe near the coast. Nelson was born in this village, his father being rector, and mementos of his famous son are to be seen in the church and in Nelson Hall.

Hunstanton and Heacham were also on our itinerary, the former being East Anglia's only west-facing beach, and the latter of special interest because close by was hand in Caley Mill, a centre for the packing of lavender, and Fring, where the distillery produces lavender oil.

Another excursion brought us to Thetford, in the heart of the Breckland region of forest and heath. It was once the seat of the kings of East Anglia and has a number of elegant buildings which mark the times of later importance.

I mentioned earlier that the Broads are likely to be well enough known, and my intention was to find other aspects of Norfolk. Nevertheless, one of my journeys skirted Broadland when we swung north towards North Walsham and the coast near Cromer. A most attractive town, as is Blakeney a few miles farther along the coast, and Wells-next-the-Sea. A wonderful stretch of coast for the observer of wildlife, and with much else to interest the visitor. At Glandford is a fascinating shell museum (I have a long and firmly held opinion about "things made from seashells", but Glandford shell museum came close to changing it), and at Felbrigg and Blakeney two magnificent

National Trust properties which date from the 1620s.

With the help of some local guide books purchased at the tourist information office in Norwich (at Augustine Steward House, Tombland), we were able to make the most of our time seeking out especially those places that appealed. We also discovered the delights of a restaurant near Cromer—the Church Barn in Northrepps—which I毫不犹豫地 recommend as the venue for an evening meal in particular. It has been most sympathetically converted to its present use, having been a barn and coach house.

We certainly discovered



A noble ruin on the Alamo, shrine of Texas liberty.

Michael Watkins

Bridge

Bid watching

Almost 12 years have gone by since the death of Baron Robert de Nezon, one of the most influential figures in the early tournament days. In addition to having captained the French team more than once and being president of the French Bridge Federation he was instrumental in the foundation of the World Bridge Federation, of which he was elected first president. We had been friends since 1930 when I played in my first duplicate match—for Croftcrod's against the Travellers' Club in Paris, and whenever we met we eventually discussed the future of international bridge.

Instead of sponsoring every day a fresh system in which a bid may mean anything except what it says, the financiers who pay our experts to advertise their inventions should be sponsoring lessons in empathy, ie, having their team experts taught how to project the secret meaning of bids which partner will understand while opponents remain at a loss. We shall then be able to relate to a bridge museum the curtains, bidding boxes and other devices for barring illicit reworking parties.

After the war I stressed to

the vicious growth of conventions in tournament bridge and suggested that it could be checked if a limit were placed on permitted artificialities. He retorted that I had an insufficiently democratic outlook, and he refused to bring the rules for duplicate and rubber bridge into line.

He looked without disfavour on American attempts to create a standard system which would inevitably include three or four times as many interpretations as any pair could wish to employ. And so, at his death, the time had come for the series of Italian victories in the world championship: they were conveniently attributed to the little-known systems of distributional bidding when they were actually due to ignorance of counter-measures.

I have constantly puzzled over questions to which I could discover no satisfactory answer. Here is one of them, and it has never ceased to trouble me. Does an intervention cause an opponent to make a mistake? I always kept at the back of my mind the vague idea that an expert must profit from the measure which he exerted in the auction if his bid were well-judged.

To support my belief, I decided to select a deal from a former world championship where both sides reached the same contract. It was played in 1957, and the American declarer failed to make game after receiving help in the play from the defence. But you must form your own conclusion about the reason which persuaded him to misplay the hand.

North South game; dealer South.

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Fred Emery on the Venice summit

Time to rise above that sinking feeling

Venice has seen a great deal, sunk a little, yet survived. Even so, there has been nothing quite like tomorrow's Summit gathering of the Western Seven on the isle of San Giorgio Maggiore since they elected a pope there. That was the conclave of 1800 when the Holy See was in exile from Rome.

Well, 180 years on the conclave is not quite the same. But it is certainly about leadership, keeping the political faith alive, and, above all, about elections. This Summit is the first since the annual series of rendezvous began at Rambouillet in 1975 at which so many of the leaders three out of seven, must face election before they meet again. Nor is this coincidence of no consequence. A direct result of last year's decisions at Tokyo on oil import targets produced the first Summit "casually". Mr Joe Clark's short-lived Canadian premiership was due to his rash attempt to increase the price of petrol, without having the parliament's majority to sustain it. So, perhaps, Venice is President Carter's last chance to reach for western leadership, and the last chance for his partners to try helping him.

But first a digression. For that snipper about Pius VII in 1800, credit is due to the Cini foundation, a benevolent body which, with state help, has restored the isle's architectural splendours. Among other varied activities the foundation stages conferences in its Centre for Culture and Civilization for (as its brochure proclaims) "The most advanced spiritual and intellectual thinkers of our time".

It will be a tall order for our leaders to live up to that expectation, if indeed anyone nurtures it. First impressions are cruelly contrasting, as regards civilization. Inside the Longhena library where the leaders meet away from it all, all is hushed and velvet and in exquisite taste. Outside, antenome and attendants cavort in the sun in the campagne that towers over Palladio's bascule to non-stop mass communications.

The military and para-military bristle and brandish sub-machine guns. The canal waters are alive with small military vessels, with the United States Navy far too evident, deploying sometimes up to five launches in line astern no doubt sightseeing as much as patrolling.

And, at the other extreme, the French President has already set many Venetian tongues wagging with his need to seal himself privately in splendid isolation at the distant end of the lagoon, on Torcello. On this most delicate of all the islets his protection is deemed to require not only a rented encampment for the soldiery, but five actual army lorries. Venice lovers will need no further confirmation of the near-sacrifice.

And for disruption of Venice's other civilizing influence which is business—now tourism—seek no farther than the merchants. For two weekends in the high season they have seen their clientele disappear, or at best replaced by civil servants, security men and journalists, all regarded as tight-listed. The merchants little care whether for its £2.5m layout the Italian Government has managed, by holding a rehearsal at last weekend's EEC Summit, to get two bargains for the price of one.

So much for the petty impediments. The wider point is that the time for bargains is passing in shopping as well as in foreign policy. This is the first meeting since the Soviet inva-

sion of Afghanistan; since Iran seized American hostages; since the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries again raised oil prices to baffle the world further into depression. All this in one short year since Mrs Thatcher made her Sunfish entry at Tokyo and met a Jimmy Carter fresh from his embrace of Leonid Brezhnev at Vienna.

"The tattered alliance" is the cover heading of the American magazine Newsweek. Yet not since De Gaulle has any leader seriously questioned the basis of alliance. It has, in fact, recently taken decisions on nuclear weapons. As for sanctions against Iran, however token the outcome, all, including Japan, acted in solidarity.

What has been happening is that an erosion of confidence among European leaders in Mr Carter's handling of foreign policy has encouraged more and more actions to be considered in narrow national interest.

But even that attitude is changing. The signs are emerging that with the advent of Ronald Reagan the Western leaders, typically, would rather stick with the uncertain President than risk the unknown certainty of the newcomer.

Indeed one authoritarian British view is that the alliance is in much better shape than all the talk and reporting suggest. The protagonists might find it necessary publicly to be saying one thing to their voters while privately reassuring their allies. This is supposed to apply to France as well. President Giscard is reputed as anti-Soviet as they come, all the while electorally posturing as an independent seeker after détente.

The Americans are said quietly to be encouraging the EEC partners in the Middle East initiative on the grounds that someone needs to put pressure on Israel when a presidential election precludes the candidates from doing so.

And, concludes this reasoning, Helmut Schmidt is absolutely to be supported in his approach to his meeting next month with Mr Brezhnev, even if the Americans are leaking their anxiety that he is seeking somehow to go back on the Nato cruise missile decision—when he is not.

This reassurance is all very well but is of little help if almost everyone finds it impossible or confusing to read the right signals. What makes

news is the difference that divides us rather than the abiding interests that unite us. The latter we take for granted, perhaps at our peril. Of course, we can all recognize that we are against the Russians over Afghanistan but it helps little if we are bedraggled in coordinating key actions where it hurts, such as in trade.

The allies, heaven knows, do not lack crucial issues to discuss and there is almost a desperate need for them to be clear. The recession gathers pace for all of them, yet all have constrained themselves to beat inflation first before seeking growth. Mrs Thatcher, in particular, comes determined to hold the line, and to beat off the powerful appeal from Mr Heath to expand aid to the less-developed countries at a time of stringent public spending, to "recreate the world economy", no less.

The challenge to act now and not wait for everyone's election is aptly Venetian. To check the West's slide, to get Opec to act and help to move to prevent catastrophe in the poorest countries—all sound insoluble. So it did to build Venice and save it.

Sportsview

on Wimbledon

Gamb on the grass

The most imaginative and charming tennis of all is played on the courts of Paris during the fortnight ending May 31st. The French championships, the most rigorously competitive test of the players' physique and mental and stamina. All this may be a surprise, even to British television viewers programme planners or the business of exposing superb Wimbledon coverage—an expeditious patrician to what is—in tennis—an austerity. They give us beer and it is wine.

Wimbledon, mind you, the most important and fulsome tournament in the calendar, the best attended, the widely publicized, the supreme statue shot blind to the flaw at the inevitable re-nature of tennis playgrounds. It is a paradox that a highly coloured game be painted in black and white at its greatest festival. This is no argument change of surface. The interesting thing about the three championships is that for character, and of course faces are the most obvious of divergences.

The French champs are played on a gritty top surface commonly clay, Wimbledon on a surface of sand, United States of America on one of those grit-free surfaces known as hard courts transition between the faces demands adjustment technique, strategy, not to some extent, equipment.

Artist and artisan

The clay courts of mainland Europe slow down because of the grit effect. It becomes more manoeuvrable for opening going for winning the best play on clay, the qualities of an artisan. They slide in shot with perfect in that they are proportioned and balanced route of shots sliding and, on breezy days, clouds of dust are the special features of tennis. One great player another has insisted it the major tournament French is the most to win.

"This kind of tennis Latin appreciation, elegance and finesse, same way the tennis forthcoming tennis player Flushing Meadow suffers American temperance which craves speed and results." The paradox again, is Wimbledon British are not remove their violence, their aggression, their predict high-speed improvisation on fast reactions, to the nature of tennis.

The French and United Championships are played on the surfaces with which players are most familiar the surfaces that produce in keeping with nationalities. That is not Wimbledon. Logically British should excel on outdoor courts. But in the total absence of British courts of any speed, it is difficult to prove.

In general terms the championships can be to a village fete, Wimbledon a church social, and a championship to a fair. The Stade Roland Garros five distinctive areas of and plenty of refreshments the body and the spirit and leggy court officials stating that women's significance won and close rapport between and public; fountain pool, little islands of greenery, and the best of wine on the circuit.

That chilly centre court

Wimbledon is formal, stately, heavily traditional, a ashamedly middle-class verdant prettiness—English miniature—makes it the visually attractive of a majors (apart from the US). But its centre court is a mile claustrophobic court with those at the other Flushing Meadow, still new, is bevelled by shoulder of jets taking of La Guardia (the courts be an extension of the runway). The village is the omnipresent litter, consumption of food and bulging obesity. Yet has the most affordable, fibre least exclusive of all publics.

Flushing Meadow has unique features which competitors cope with playing conditions. On split-court arrangement packs in two crowds a da means that a player may on one march in daylight, under floodlights. The other whereas the court Roland-Garros and Wimbledon are all laid in the same direction, those at Flushing Me.

Anyways, the village is over. This is the time for church social. Then we pack our ear-plugs and for the fairground.

Rex Bell

Gabriel Ronay on the East European human vampire rivalry

The lady's reputation is at stake

"Dracula Lives" proclaim the lapel-badges of the American counter-culture, and a glance at the cinema, television and theatre guides on both sides of the Atlantic shows that the count is enjoying unprecedented popularity, his fatal fascination undiminished by exposure or the passage of time.

However, the terrible Transylvanian is now being challenged in the horror popularity charts by the Countess Elizabeth Bathory, a paid-up member of the Carpathian Sibylline Sorority, lending some weight to the view that the female of the species is more deadly than the male.

Regrettable as this may seem, I must accept responsibility for the current interest in the English-speaking world in the unspeakable Vampire Lady of the Carpathians. Some years ago I wrote a book with the intention of exploding the vampire legend. In "The Dracula Myth" now out of print in Britain, I adduced historical proof that Vlad Dracula the Impaler, the fifteenth-century Wallachian prince immortalised by Bram Stoker's classic, was guilty of many terrible deeds but vampirism was not one of them.

For that I blamed the Countess Bathory, the only reliably recorded vampire in the annals of Europe, and unwittingly placed her on a new career track-and-a-half centuries after her unlimbered death.

Like the so-called apprentice who could not get the genie back into the bottle after playfully releasing it, could not stem the ghoulish interest after revealing on the strength of her 1611 trial—that in her search for an elixir of youth, the countess used the blood of murdered virgins to stave off old age. Parts of the book dealing with the countess and her use of the medieval Impaler's death to remobilise

blood-healing tradition were blarney copied and plagiarized in America, commented on by learned German and Russian professors in pompous journals, and Alexander Paal, Sir Alexander Korda's assistant, even made it into an appalling horror film, "The Countess Dracula". A new legend was in the making.

Before long, East European state tourist chiefs sported the money-making potential of Elizabeth Bathory and the organized exploitation of the Vampire Lady of the Carpathians began. In the scramble to corner the ghoul-tour market the stakes were raised and all niceties were dispensed with.

The Romanians, believing themselves in an unassassivable position because of Transylvania, were caught napping when the Czechoslovak state tourist agency Ceskoslovenské cestovní rady—a paid-up member of the Carpathian Sibylline Sorority, lending some weight to the view that the female of the species is more deadly than the male.

Having travelled to Transylvania with a British "Dracula Train" coach party and visited half a dozen castles as evocative of supernatural terror as Longleat on a Bank Holiday Sunday, I think the Prague tourist chiefs, in their grasping eagerness, are overdoing the

The Romanians are clearly not taking the Czechoslovak hint lightly. They have used the 500th anniversary of Vlad the Impaler's death to remobilise

the small matter of the missing 650 virgins.



Countess Elizabeth Bathory: more deadly...

him and declare him "a hero of the struggle for independence of the people". This concern has been shared by all the other contributors and has affected their otherwise closely reasoned arguments. Some claim that the stories of Countess Bathory's sadistic blood orgies were the inventions of her family, worried about her sexual infidelity with her coachman. To avoid a social scandal, the family had all her wards put to death and the countess imprisoned in her Carpathian castle.

Journalists, historians and members of the public have in recent weeks raised their voices in the defense of Countess Bathory, insisting that her trial was rigged and that she was the victim of a political conspiracy.

The debate, in the Budapest literature weekly *Elezet* or *Irodalmi*, was begun by Balazs Lazar Endre, a journalist, who on reading Valentine Penruddick's *La Comtesse Sanglante*, a historical work penned in 1938 in blood, became worried about Hungary's

small matter of the missing

and her use of the medieval

which in fact is all one needs to look at Apo divide into two

national reputation.

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Another tack in this political rehabilitation attempt is that the countess, the widow of the Emperor's master of horse allegedly wanted to switch sides from the Catholic pro-Habsburg to the pro-Protestant Transylvanian faction, and Vienna swiftly silenced her in a show trial with the connivance of her staunchly pro-Habsburg family. They are now adding the Philippines and Iceland to the list of countries where the Second World War.

There were other survivors. Our week at sea was primarily devoted to wildlife: it was arranged by the Italian branch of the World Wildlife Fund collaborating with a travel agency to arrange visits to places as varied as the Danube delta and Iceland. They are now adding the Philippines and Iceland to the list of countries where the Second World War.

Even the remotest parts of the world bear their scars left by international events. On one scarcely inhabited island we found fishermen who were sure that two Japanese soldiers left behind after the war. Like the ship's radio, were still living in the jungle because stocks of fish—much of the catch here is dried in the sun—were occasionally raided.

Apo island was the most famous of the half dozen we visited. It is tiny and the highest point in a huge reef.

The submarine landscape is certainly picturesque with its delicate coral formations and highly colored fish. Swimmers experienced with the mask (which in fact is all one needs to look at Apo) divide into two

Letter from Palawan

Missing monkey-eater

Secretly, I suppose, we all set off from the San Jose quayside hoping for a glimpse of the biggest ornithological treat that the Philippines could offer. The monkey-eating eagle is still not in the class of the phoenix for rarity but a fleeting chance that it might pass one day across the sight-lines of your binoculars justifies a touch of tension under the hot sun and the choice of Sesquist as the name of the boat.

The boat is Couradian. It is a rather old fishing vessel with extra cables added to the top deck which give it the air of a junk scribbled of its sails after surviving yet another typhoon. It inspires affection. It sturdy clunks six knots with both engines pounding steadily. Anyone with a sound knowledge of marine could keep it in touch, sketchily, with the world at large through a wireless set which was a still functioning survival of the Second World War.

There were other survivors. We saw seven baby turtles from a group of children and put the babies back into the sea. The children came after us to ask for the empty jar.

We were resting on a small island called Dipal, having found a corner free from the blazing sun and mixing damp shade with the strong scent of something resembling stephanotis, when a woman appeared with a young bird looking like a very dark brown turkey chick. She also had two eggs, about twice the size of a hen's egg and long and pointed.

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REEDOM TO DEFAME

Rooker, protected by statute, has alleged gross amounts to corroborate the purchase of Rolls-Royce for its underland. The allegations, which had been the Rolls-Royce of machine tool, lost orders which were the Italian firm of Morando in the Webster and arbitration sheets, which have been procured by Rooker; that Morando's order by bribery; or orders with Morando in the Rolls-Royce centre at Derby, a worker named.

The substance and the details of Mr Rooker's claims have now been particularised. The man has made an emphasis of his innocence, is conducting it. It may be necessary to submit a report to Parliament if inquiry is to be made. The purpose of his innocence, stands it is deeply in the reputation of the good name of a manager.

Inappropriate, however, something about the in which the accusations stand. The absolute record to parliamentarians is enshrined in Rights. The ninth

article declares that "the freedom of speech, and debate or proceedings in Parliament, ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place outside Parliament". No suit for defamation will be entertained. But that does not mean that parliamentary speech must be wholly ungovernable. Each House of Parliament may impose its own constraints and penalties—and does in certain directions, as when members become offensive about each other.

As with all parliamentary privileges, the first question to ask about this one is: what purpose is it supposed to serve? It has its origin in Parliament's assertion of its competence to debate and legislate on matters touching the royal prerogative. Monarchs, especially Tudor and Stuart monarchs, were sometimes disposed to regard that claim as impudent, unwarranted, disloyal, and deserving punishment. The matter was not placed beyond all challenge until the revolution of 1688. Parliament had won the crucial right to control its own proceedings. Once that had been settled, absolute privilege remained to serve a different purpose. But the purpose is not to be defined by reference to the ability of Parliament to discharge its constitutional function.

There will sometimes be a need for defamatory allegations to be made in Parliament if Parliament's work is to be done. There is always a need for Parliament to have regard to the effect of that practice on reputations outside. A Commons select committee reviewed parliamentary privilege in general in 1967. It

was aware that absolute freedom of speech raised a problem about protection of the citizen from abuse. An unwarranted allegation will usually, it said, be withdrawn if shown to be unwarranted. But it may not be withdrawn if the member making the allegation may not be satisfied that it was unwarranted.

Should the citizen then have a right to some sort of inquiry to clear his name? The committee thought not: "the right to hold such an inquiry should, as now, be that of Parliament, if and when it thinks fit, rather than that of the citizen. It is only in Parliament that the member's freedom of speech and debate" should be "impeached or questioned".

That is right, but the committee had little to say about the circumstances in which an inquiry would be appropriate. Nor did it have anything to say about the conditions which should govern an MP's freedom to defame. That is also a large omission from textbooks on parliamentary practice. Should a member not give notice to the persons he intends to attack? Should he not have exhausted all other means open to him to get at the truth of the allegation before publicizing it? Is it not merely wrong to use the privilege merely as a quick and noisy way of testing suspicion?

Mr Rooker's is the second case of its kind in the space of a few weeks (the other was Mr van Straubenzee's generalized charges against the Director of MI5). The House requires stricter conventions for the exercise of its members' freedom to defame and a recognized procedure for calling them to account.

These factors may have deserved more attention than the committee gave them. But it is hard to reject the argument that the state of demand requires extensive retrenchment and concentration. In acknowledging this fact, however, it is a pity that the UGC did not also deplore it. Demand for university courses reflects the scale and quality of teaching in school quite as much as it reflects the spontaneous interest of students. The plight of Russian is only one aspect of the unsatisfactory state of modern language teaching in secondary schools. Far more eleven-year-olds start to learn a language today than ten years ago, but fewer than half of them go on beyond fourteen. At the same time French has steadily driven out other languages. This reflects spending cuts (which tend to affect minority interests first), and reflects also, no doubt, when pupils know that it is harder than it was to find jobs, the traditional conviction in British industry that skill in languages is something only to be expected of foreigners. The state of language studies in Britain is only a reflection of a deeper insularity. The UGC is right to see that the case of Russian already demonstrates that demand for a language cannot be created by action at university level alone.

fast as the number of teaching posts. But in 1970 demand began to fall again, and today it is only half what it was. With the continuing decline in overall student numbers and the financial pressures on universities, the case for closing some of the very small departments of Russian, as proposed by the UGC, and concentrating resources is strong. Resistance to the changes is not wholly a matter of academic inertia, however. The committee which recommended the closures did give the impression of having worked on an unduly narrow basis. Many of the smaller departments collaborate in courses with other departments, so that the effect of their disappearance would be felt by other students than their own. Teachers stress the importance of a "Russian presence" however small, as at many universities as possible, to give students the opportunity to approach Russian late or as subsidiary interest. Teachers of Russian often teach other related languages as well, which would also suffer. There is a fear that other so-called area studies would become vulnerable if Russian was cut back (though few of them are quite so dispersed or poorly supported by applications). It is also pointed out, quite fairly, that the economic savings from the proposals are both small and speculative.

Council cuts
Chairman of the New Chancellors' Universities of New Zealand to dismay the withdrawal of the United Kingdom support for the council which has already and deplore the further retrenchment's activities as a result further curtailment of support.

The tangible and intangible policies of the council, particularly important, was early discontinued—in its to New Zealand distinguished British it.

also was the assistance council to New Zealand off when they visited universities, by arranging their products with those with experience. The of this valuable service gained.

Il-known examples of the British Council's role in illustrating the in which the long academic association with New Zealand and the world has been fostered, a opportunities for the enhancement. The New universities feel certain benefits of such interests accrued to both hosts.

rious matter that such and long-standing associations be jeopardized, and island universities urge careful consideration of any proposals which further damage the policies whose been proved in the past, benefits to international and development in the future are well

particular importance at these associations strengthened rather than to provide a proper response to the recent rising

tempo of similar new associations with Germany, Japan and France; all of which are vigorously promoting increased cultural and intellectual interchange with New Zealand, and which are already benefiting from the withdrawal of British cultural influences, by fulfilling the present need for academic cross-fertilization at an international level.

The New Zealand Vice-Chancellor's Committee is convinced that the future role of the British Council is of crucial importance to the long-standing links between New Zealand and United Kingdom universities and wishes to draw attention to the deep concern of the New Zealand universities for the continuation of these links.

R. H. IRVINE, Chairman, The New Zealand Vice-Chancellors' Committee, PO Box 56, Dunedin, New Zealand. June 11.

Ordnance survey costs

From Mr John Wright
Sir, It is to be hoped that a proportion of the charges to be collected by local authorities for planning applications, as announced in your columns yesterday, will be passed on, or credited to, the Ordnance Survey without whom the whole planning procedure would break down. Without the existence of their comprehensive, accurate, and up-to-date large-scale plans applicants would be obliged, as they are in other, less well-mapped countries, to employ private surveyors to prepare specific plans at much greater cost. In this country applicants or their advisers copy the details of the Ordnance Survey

According to the recently published Serpell report, keeping these plans up to date by continuous revision costs the Ordnance Survey about £20m a year more than they have been generally accepted as a very accurate representation of the building which may one day stand opposite the Tate Gallery.

Regarding its scale, I think that this is shown by the indication of its surroundings.

Yours faithfully,
W. W. RICHARDS,
121 The Avenue,
West Wickham,
Kent.

What might have been in 1940

From Mr Julian Amery, MP for Brighton Pavilion (Conservative)
Sir, The "Times" have been of historians are usually more interesting than fruitful. But Charles Crichton's article (June 16) on the 1940 proposal for a Franco-British Union so misunderstands its purpose that it cannot be allowed to pass without comment.

When Jean Monnet and my father, Leo Amery, put forward the proposal—and Sir Winston Churchill accepted it—the battle for France was already virtually lost. It was their hope, however, that the proposal would lead the French Government to continue the war from Algeria. Had they done so, the French, North African, had little option but to destroy at Mers el Kébir, where asserted planning mistakes and financial follies should be of concern to the share-holders: the public.

What has attracted attention in *Granada* is the claim that journalists should have a legal immunity from having to disclose their confidential sources. This same claim was rejected by the United States Supreme Court in 1972, in *Bronzburg v Hayes*. That was because, as Justice Powell was summoned before a grand jury to give evidence of a crime he had witnessed. By a vote of five to four, the Supreme Court held that reporters are not immune from the general obligation of citizens to testify in such circumstances.

Most of the American press criticized that decision. But some of us

thought then and still think that it would be unhealthy for the press to have a general testimonial immunity. We believe, rather, that the obligation to testify should apply to witness a court weighing the facts in each case, decide which reporter was called for reasons that do not justify the risk of a free press; for purposes of harassment, for example, or for political reasons. And in fact American trial courts have carried out the Supreme Court decision in just that way, weighing the balance of case to case.

If I understand *Granada* correctly, the Court of Appeal followed roughly that approach, saying that in some circumstances it might recognize a journalist's privilege to disclose sources, but that in this case the press interest was outweighed by the gravity of the injury done to the plaintiff, namely the breach of British Steel's confidence. It seems to me that the

law is lacking in such judicial definition of the law of confidence as is the weight of the public interest. Of course confidence is an important value in a civilized society; like under the heading of privacy. But the can be decided for privacy when public interests are affected, and similarly there should be no absolute right to recover for a breach of confidence that has in fact served an important public interest.

The issue in *Granada*, then,

is not journalists' privilege but the undifferentiated application of the law of confidence. Courts develop the law, Justice Holmes said, in response to part in "the felt necessities of the time". In your country as ours, I suspect, this is a time that requires more, not less, public accountability.

Yours faithfully,

ANTHONY LEWIS,
The New York Times,
Boston, Massachusetts.
June 13

University cuts

From Dr Michael Lowrie
Sir, Sir Cecil Parrott's letter (June 18) draws attention to a problem that requires speedy solution if the advances of the last three decades are not to be forfeited through lack of foresight.

It has been apparent for some years that before long universities will find it difficult or even impossible to maintain viable establishments for those subjects whose intrinsic interest demands provision on a wide scale, but which do not attract students in sufficient numbers to satisfy the crude statistical considerations of a staff-student ratio. As the financial pressures on universities increase, so may be tempted or even obliged to weaken their support of such subjects in order to strengthen those which happen to be fashionable. Such decisions would run counter to one of the prime objectives of a university, that of directing attention away from the ephemeral and towards the more permanent achievements of man.

Of course there would have been difficulties and frictions. But the same people—like Churchill, Monnet and my father—who inspired the original declaration for a Franco-British Union would have pressed for a united Europe based upon it. They might well have achieved in the fluid climate of the late 1940s a European Union better suited to the interests of Britain and France than the Europe of the Treaty of Rome. To denigrate the proposal today on the ground of aversive incompatibility between Briton and Gaul is to underline the lack of imagination and magnanimity which is so characteristic on both sides of the Channel of our contemporary approach to the issues which confront us—no less mortal today than in 1940.

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN AMERY,
112 Eaton Square, SW1.
June 19.

Business as usual

From Dr Jonathan Webber
Sir, What further atrocities will the Russians have to commit in Afghanistan (as per Mr Thatcher)? so as to convince our Western governments that they should not continue those economic relations with the Soviet Union that facilitate its foreign aggression?

In such areas as preferential loans or the sale of EEC butter maintaining it is business as usual with the Russians. Supplying essential goods of this kind enables the Kremlin to patch up its domestic weaknesses and thereby focus its energies on military expansion abroad. Is this not complicity on our part in the murder of the Afghan nation?

The Olympic athletes have been offered their chance to demonstrate any moral or political conscience they may have: why does our Government have to add insult to injury by remaining equally equivocal?

Yours faithfully,
J. M. WEBBER,
The Cottage,
Park Hill,
Wheatley,
Oxfordshire.
June 12.

A future in education

From Mrs Margaret Sankey
Sir, Mr J. David Dawson, Head of Mathematics at Stowmarket High School (June 16), will not be surprised to learn that earlier this year our daughter, aged 18 and totally inexperienced, got a job as a shop assistant in a well known London department store at a basic salary of £3,276 per annum (more with overtime).

In October she will be going up to Oxford to read Modern Languages. After four years up at Oxfam plus a further year for the Diploma of Education, she could eventually qualify as a teacher. Unfortunately, her salary would hardly be any more than she earned five years earlier as an inexperienced shop assistant.

It is with some wistfulness that I am positively disengaging her from following in the footsteps of her father and grandfather, by joining the teaching profession.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET SANKEY,
Our Farm,
Bale,
Norfolk.
June 17.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Confidentiality versus public interest

From Mr Anthony Lewis

Sir, The discussion in your columns of *British Steel v Granada Television* (Law Report, May 8) touches issues that have been much debated in the United States. So in the light of American experience may help, I think, to bring out the real interests at stake.

What has attracted attention in *Granada* is the claim that journalists should have a legal immunity from having to disclose their confidential sources. This same claim was rejected by the United States Supreme Court in 1972, in *Bronzburg v Hayes*.

The law of confidence, judicially developed in England, does not exist in the United States. As viewed from our perspective, it is a strange and troubling creature, especially in the form it has taken in recent years. In the *thalidomide* case, the law was said to bar the disclosure of company documents even though they might have brought to light faults in production methods. One had caused a human disaster and might still be endangering people. Even more doubtful is the application of the confidence doctrine to a state venture such as British Steel, whose asserted planning mistakes and financial follies should be of concern to the shareholders: the public.

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COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
June 20: The Queen, with The Duke of Edinburgh, honoured Actor Rod Stewart with her presence.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips arrived at Heathrow Airport, London this afternoon in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight from Belgium.

The Countess of Lichfield and Major Nicholas Lawson were in attendance.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Wing Commander Peter Douglas Ord Vaux, will be held at the church of St Cuthbert and St Mary, Barton, Richmond, North Yorkshire, on Saturday, 27 June at 11.30 am on Friday June 26, 1980.

Birthdays today

Feld Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, 96; Brigadier Helen Cattanach, 60; Professor Anna Davies, 43; Major-General R. F. K. Goldsmith, 75; Miss Mary McCarthy, 68; Sir Cyril Musgrave, 70; Dr A. Dame Lucy, 75; and Sinclair, 75; Sir George Abell, 75; Mr. E. Ernald Ashmole, 80; Lieutenant-General Sir Robin Carnegie, 54; Sir Roger Falke, 70; Field Marshal Sir Roland Giltinan, 89; Lord Hunt, 81; Sir A. V. Michaelis, 81; Sir Ralph Jackson, 66; Mr. Joe Loss, 71; Professor Sir Kenneth Mather, 69; Lord Ulgham, 83; Sir Peter Pearse, 70; Major-General R. St. G. T. Ranney, 70; Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Villiers, 73.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr Commodore H. S. Carver, RAF, and Mrs A. Blakely. The engagement was announced between Mr Carver, ALVO, son of the late Mr F. E. Carver and of Mrs Carver, of Ramlech, Lower Bourne, Farnham, and Adrienne, daughter of the late Mr Robert Locher, MBE, and Mrs Locher, of Rats Castle, near Haslemere.

Mr C. J. Hirst and Miss C. J. Littlejohn. The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr and Mrs D. Hirst, of Selby, North Yorkshire, and Clare, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs A. C. Littlejohn, of Cossington, Leicestershire.

Mr J. A. Ramsay and Miss A. D. Deapols.

The engagement is announced between James, second son of Mr and Mrs D. M. Ramsay, of The Woodlands, Nantwich, Lincoln, and Anne, daughter of Dr and Mrs Deapols, of Bordeaux, France.

Marriages

Lord Ken and the Hon Victoria Warrender. The marriage took place on Friday, June 20, in Haarlem, Holland, between Lord Ken, of Kasteel Ophemert, and the Hon. Victoria Isabella Warrender, daughter of Lord and Lady Brundifield.

Mr S. Meinerzhausen.

The marriage took place in London yesterday between Mr Simon Meinerzhausen, son of Sir Peter

Attitudes on immigration and the principles of the Gospel

A vigil of prayer and teaching on issues of humanity and justice in immigration policy begins tomorrow at St Margaret's Church, Westminster, adjacent to the House of Commons. The vigil, sponsored by the British Council of Churches and the Catholic Commission for Racial Justice among others, seeks to focus the prayer and concern of Christians on this highly sensitive area. There is no doubt that to introduce such a concept as "humanity" into the discussion will be seen by many as an attack on the present Government and its predecessors in their outlook policies, legislation and the operation of their immigration rules.

In this then yet another example of what Edward Norman in his Reith Lectures of 1978 saw as the "politicization" of the Gospel, substituting concern with social transformation for the ethereal qualities of immortality" and the "condition of the inward soul of man" with which true

believers should be concerned? Is it another symptom of the "Marsden infiltration" of the churches about which the numerous pamphleteers and politicians warn us? Or is it part of a recognition of the wholeness of the Gospel in which the proclamation of salvation must go hand in hand with the struggle for justice and the freedom of the children of God?

For the Law and the Prophets, salvation and social justice were equally vital. To do justice and to pursue the cause of the poor was to know the Lord. The authenticity of one's discipleship was tested by one's care of the alien, the orphan and the widow. The alien, the foreigner, the stranger in a strange land, assumes special prominence in the Mosaic code, and responsibility for his needs and his dignity was central to the pursuit of the righteousness of God. Similarly today, the church cannot place "immigration policy" in an insulated zone marked "politics" where

it is immune from evangelical critique: for the demands of God's righteousness extend beyond the personal to the political.

The early Christological debates were essentially to do with the sphere of Christ's redemptive work and the nature of his salvation. Thus Athanasius drew a close connexion between the Arian heretics' view of God and their oppression of the poor: from a remote and inhuman view of God, he argued, they were led to become remote and inhuman themselves. "What Christ has not assumed, he has not healed", St Gregory Nazianzen said: it follows then that the work of salvation involves the raising of humanity into God. And this truth has major consequences for theology. It means that the division between spirituality and politics, the division so beloved of heretics in all ages, cannot be sustained. Salvation involves the whole of human life or none of it. So the church's concern with immigration policy flows

directly from its Christological orthodoxy: what has not been assumed will not be healed. All life, all policies, must be brought under the scrutiny of the Gospel.

And clearly the immigration laws of this country are based on principles alien to those of the Gospel. Indeed, they offer an alternative theology and an alternative view of man. Professor Ruth Glass has said that the racist basis of immigration law is "a new doctrine of original sin combined with faulty political arithmetic". Black people are undesirable persons: they constitute a problem, an alien wedge. The question for Christians is therefore whether they can give support to policies which deny the fundamental teachings of their faith in so blatant a way. Some attempt to do so by maintaining the violent division between spiritual and political which has now become so fashionable—and convenient. When a similar theology was current at the rise of Nazism, the Confessing Church issued the Barmen

Kenneth Leech

Appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr Derek Tonkin, lately Counselor (Commercial) in East Berlin, to be HM Ambassador to Vietnam, in succession to Mr J. W. D. Margetson.

Mr J. R. Johnson, lately ambassador to Chad, to be British High Commissioner to Zambia in succession to Sir Leonard Allison.

Mr Charles John Risk to be permanent member of the Restrictive Practices Court.

and Lady Meinerzhausen, and Miss Sarah Hilton, daughter of Sir Derek and Lady Hilton. A reception was held at the Society's Hall, and the honeymoon is being spent in France.

Mr J. L. Graham and Miss C. M. Churchill. The marriage took place on Friday, June 20, at Farm Street Chapel, Mayfair, London. Mr Christopher, eldest son of the late Mr and Mrs Kenneth Graham, of Oporto, Portugal, and Miss Caroline Churchill, second daughter of the late Mr William Churchill and of Mrs Churchill of Sowdon, Devon, Dorset, were officiated. The bride, who was given in marriage by her uncle, Mr Alexander Craig-Mooney, was attended by Julian and Henrietta Churchill, Sarah Burzend and Sam Williams. Mr Peter Wall was best man.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her uncle, Canon Edward Longford, was attended by Miss Diana Hall and Miss Fiona Murray. Mr David Murray was best man.

Mr R. P. Murray and Miss H. D. B. Cory. The marriage took place on Saturday, June 7, 1980, at St Andrew's Church, Cheshunt, near Chelmsford, of Mr Richard P. Murray, son of Mr and Mrs Patrick Murray, and Miss Margaret D. B. Cory, daughter of the late Rev Paul Cory and Mrs Valerie Cory. Right Rev Kenneth Nichols officiated by Canon Arthur Dodds.

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RT

hy Richards resembles Bradman

Woodcock
correspondent
West Indies, with eight wickets in hand, are behind England.
and Cornwall Test much like last year. In England's first innings total West Indies are 265 for three seems no earthly supposition that they will score 500. Had when he was 145, not four not long before last night, there are no damage he might

were here—but 163 not out in 1966 and his 150 not out in 1973. In all of them there is, or was, the spark of genius. Richards plays as though he was born with a bat in his hand, and a curator at the recreation ground in Abingdon, where the pitches are prepared by the prisoners from the local jail, he is as much at home as Lord's. In a Caribbean beach or in the company of any one you choose to think of yesterday he put Haynes at his ease, as well as when he ended his 100, was within eight runs of his hundred.

For their 269 England batted for 95.3 overs. West Indies, only 10 runs behind, had batted for 96.6 overs. The most striking strokes played for England by anyone other than Gooch were one or two by Gartrell, one by Boycott, one by Botham, and a single effort by Willis. There was a lamentable sight of England baring on a good pitch. Just before four o'clock on Thursday afternoon England were 160 for nine when last nine wickets fell in 10.4 runs. The last seven were between them. Roberts and Croft took no wicket for 127 runs. Holding and Garner had 10 for 103. From England's point of view the sort of the West Indian innings was unimpressive, but at least. On the face of it, anyway. What it may have done is to convince the selectors that if they are unable to pick a good bowling side or a good batting side, then, if they can, they must go for fielding side. Both Kranck and Gover were at cover point the West Indian score after three overs would, at the worst, have been one run for no wicket and at the best, 17 without loss. As it was, they were 17 without loss.

With Willis bowing long hops and Boycott at cover point, Greenidge took three fours of the first over of the innings. When Botham put Underwood in Boycott's place, a number fielder was on the boundary. Underwood might have caught Haynes off Willis's second over. Instead, West Indies were 37 for no wicket at mid-on. A year or so ago the England side was full of greyhounds. Now who is there to cut off the seemingly certain boundary? or to turn two runs into one? Gartrell, maybe, and Botham, because he can do anything; but no one else. Yesterday the ball followed Boycott wherever he went, and that was not to England's advantage.

In the second over of the afternoon Greenidge was leg-before to Botham, and the ball went to the batsmen there was some confusion. It was good news for England, only until Richards made his intentions clear. In half an hour Richards raced to 36, while Haynes stood and watched. Such was Bradman's form that when he drove Botham like a rocket to Boycott at mid-on, he turned his wrists sufficiently to see that the next ball, of the same length as the last, sped wide of Boycott for four. In Adelaide last winter Bradman described Richards as the finest legside player he has ever seen.

Underwood had been given the ball over before lunch. When, in mid-afternoon, he came again, Richards hit him for four fours in an over, which would have been five but for a good save at mid-on by Willis. As if to say that it would have been six had it not been so dark, Richards accepted the umpire's offer to come off for a "no-ball". Underwood was brought on. Underwood, in his heyday the bowler to whom every captain in distress would turn, conceded 35 runs in six overs. Hendrick was off the field with thigh trouble this time, while another was sent for wicket to ball when Richards missed Willey to Dilley, fielding as substitute for Hendrick. It was a ball that Richards, playing as he was, could have hit anywhere; but no one, I believe, could have made it with more consummate ease. He



Consummate ease: one of Richards's fours yesterday.

WICKETS: 1-30, 2-340, 3-100, 4-100, 5-100, 6-100, 7-100, 8-100, 9-100, 10-100, 11-100, 12-100, 13-100, 14-100, 15-100, 16-100, 17-100, 18-100, 19-100, 20-100, 21-100, 22-100, 23-100, 24-100, 25-100, 26-100, 27-100, 28-100, 29-100, 30-100, 31-100, 32-100, 33-100, 34-100, 35-100, 36-100, 37-100, 38-100, 39-100, 40-100, 41-100, 42-100, 43-100, 44-100, 45-100, 46-100, 47-100, 48-100, 49-100, 50-100, 51-100, 52-100, 53-100, 54-100, 55-100, 56-100, 57-100, 58-100, 59-100, 60-100, 61-100, 62-100, 63-100, 64-100, 65-100, 66-100, 67-100, 68-100, 69-100, 70-100, 71-100, 72-100, 73-100, 74-100, 75-100, 76-100, 77-100, 78-100, 79-100, 80-100, 81-100, 82-100, 83-100, 84-100, 85-100, 86-100, 87-100, 88-100, 89-100, 90-100, 91-100, 92-100, 93-100, 94-100, 95-100, 96-100, 97-100, 98-100, 99-100, 100-100, 101-100, 102-100, 103-100, 104-100, 105-100, 106-100, 107-100, 108-100, 109-100, 110-100, 111-100, 112-100, 113-100, 114-100, 115-100, 116-100, 117-100, 118-100, 119-100, 120-100, 121-100, 122-100, 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SPORT

Tennis

Miss Austin almost flawless in victory

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Tracy Austin and Wendy Turnbull, second and sixth in the Wimbledon seedings, will contest the difference between £9,500 and £4,750 in the singles final of the BMW tennis tournament at Eastbourne today.

Miss Austin, 10 years the younger, did not lose set in either of their previous matches and this will be the first time they have played each other on grass, a surface that should give Miss Turnbull cause for hope if not for confidence. The Australian said yesterday that Devonshire Park had the best grass courts in the world and Miss Austin conceded that they might be "a little better" than those at Wimbledon.

It is remarkable that either player should find anything good to say about playing tennis at Eastbourne. Wind was again a persistent hazard, although sound discipline for the concentration. Two breaks for rain stretched Miss Austin's 36-minute match with Margaret Lewis over two hours and 40 minutes. Miss Austin won 6-0, 6-1, losing only seven points in the first eight games and only 22 in the match.

Miss Lewis had a relatively lightning game that could not cope with Miss Austin and the wind. Miss Austin's driving was so hard and accurately dealt that Miss Lewis never had a chance to



Miss Austin: showed discipline in awkward conditions.

get into the match. Miss Austin was almost flawless in doing what she had to do. She looks in good form for Wimbledon but it will be interesting to see what questions Miss Turnbull has to ask.

Miss Turnbull beat Greer Stevens 6-3, 6-4 in less than an hour. The match was remarkable for the fact that 12 of the 19 games were service breaks. What gave Miss Turnbull the edge was the fact that she won her last two service games in each set. It helped, too, that she was light and quick on her feet—and the smarter technician.

Miss Stevens should not be discounted. Her left leg is mostly encased in a heavily bandaged brace to protect a rebuilt left knee and this is her first tournament since she chipped a bone in her right ankle. As the hospital bulletins put it, she is making satisfactory progress.

Orantes compensated

Manual Orantes, who lost by default in the French Championships for refusing to play his fourth-round match against Marcelo Rios, was given a 45-minute delay when he alighted from Francois Boutin. This was natural compensation for the Parisian trainer's previous experience in this country as such recent winners of this race as Flirting Around, Lochmager and Solitaires.

The other pattern race, the Hardwick Stakes, fell to the French raider, Scorpio, a standards holder who was beaten by the 10-year-old gelding Francois Boutin. This was natural compensation for the Parisian trainer's previous experience in this country as such recent winners of this race as Flirting Around,

El Shafei out to turn back the clock on Borg

Ismail El Shafei, beaten Bjorn Borg at Wimbleton, will meet him again on the Centre Court on Monday when he is due to be rejudged, this time for a fifth successive title.

The Austrian found the volley an expensive play in the first set, putting several into the net or out of court. So, with a break of service in the fourth game, Mayer won the first set easily. He had much difficulty holding his service game in the fifth, but his two破发 in the fourth game advantage failing to Feigl four times before he managed to win it. A break of service in the twelfth game gave Feigl the set but after a break of service, the service game at 3-3 in the third, seemed also to have lost heart.

There were more exciting rallies and better tennis in the second match. Gottfried drew heavily on his experience to beat Lewis but never entirely subdued a younger player with boundless energy and undeviating reinforcing power.

The American, who had been Wimbledon unseeded for the first time since 1976, earned vital breaks in the second game of each set.

Mayer wears the trousers on way to singles final

By Sydney Friskin

Two Americans — Alexander ("Sandy") Mayer and Brian Gottfried — will meet today in the men's singles final of the Stora Enso Cup championships. Gottfried is seeded number three, whereas Mayer is unseeded and came into the event only on the wild card system.

In the semi-final round yesterday, Mayer beat Peter Feigl of Austria 6-3, 5-7, 6-4 and Gottfried beat Christopher Lloyd of New Zealand 6-7, 6-6. Both matches were interrupted by rain, the earlier one having a longer hold-up because of a dispute, not over a line call, but an unconventional garment.

When play was probable, feeling the climate improved, appeared on court wearing dark blue track suit trousers. He was asked to remove them by the umpire, but on appeal to higher authority, was allowed to wear them for two games. He started the resumption by breaking Feigl's serve.

The delay irritated Feigl, who when play was suspended, for two games all and down to his own service in the third set, wanted to

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Golf

Mrs Sander is a force once again

By Peter Ryde

The Seal of the British Women's Amateur Golf Championship over 18 holes this morning at Woodhall Spa will be between Mrs Ann Sander, current American champion, and Mrs Liz Wollin, who as Miss Forstall dominated Swedish golf and was a force in European golf for nearly a decade before she married eight years ago. So the championship retains its old-world character and British golf goes limping into the sidekicks.

Only Circie Caldwell made the semi-final round from the home countries. She kept going to the end, driving confidently, but she was up against an entirely new Mrs Sander from the one we have known in the past few years.

Mrs Sander, who had a 15-year-old son as a caddy, won the first of the United States' three semi-finals 22 years ago at the age of 20. In the seventies she and her husband came to Britain and she competed without success in our championships, but back in the States she has practised out of the water on the courses in Scotland close to her home and found her drive again. This, allied to a classic short game which never deserted her, makes her a force once more. She is capable of winning today, 20 years after her

previous best in this event, the first semi-final in 1960, when making the first of six Curtis Cup appearances.

In her morning match she took advantage of Mady McKenna's failure to maintain her form and, reduced to one up at the 14th, kept her nose just in front to remember. The Scottish champion said: "It is a hard championship to win and the years are running out." She has been runner-up three times. Miss Semple eventually let the Swedish lead her confidence and she reached the turn two up. Shorter putts do not go so down so confidently as in the past, but I doubt if anyone struck the ball better yesterday, and a bigger ball at

Not even Maria de Lourdes, the young French girl who walked four wood so effectively in the earlier rounds. But yesterday the wind was stronger, blowing them out to the turn in gusts and surges, drives climbed higher and higher when she turned into it. In the end, after being one up much of the way, she beat Carol Semple at her most competitive. The American held birdie puts at the 15th and 16th, pitching to 15 feet from the rough to swing the match.

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

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Strong support likely for £1,600m new issues of government stock

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

The Bank of England has announced two new issues of government debt for a total nominal amount of £1,600m. The proceeds will help to cover the Government's financing needs between now and the end of August.

News of the stock issues came as no great surprise to financial markets and preliminary indications last night were that the stocks could receive strong support when applications fall due next Wednesday.

The larger of the stock issues is an offer of £1,000m Treasury 13 per cent 2000. At the minimum tender price of £96 per cent, the gross redemption yield is 13.59 per cent and the semi-annual yield 13.54 per cent.

The stock is payable at £30 per cent on tender, 245 per cent on August 8, and the balance on August 29. A total of £50m of the stock is being allotted to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt.

The smaller issue is an offer of a further £600m tranche of Treasury 12½ per cent 1985.

The minimum tender price has been set at £98.25 per cent to offer a flat yield of 12.47 per cent and a gross yield to redemption of 12.72 per cent.

The stock is payable as to £40 per cent on application, the balance falling due on August 1.

The initial view in the gilt market last night seemed to be that the stocks should prove attractive to investors provided nothing happens over the next two or three days to upset the recent buoyancy and optimism in the market.

The long dated stock is designed to appeal largely to the life assurance and pension funds which have recently swallowed large amounts of stock of both shorter and longer maturity.

The 1985 stock should attract a broader range of investors and is the kind of stock that may well appeal to overseas investors. They are reputed to have been significant buyers of United Kingdom Government stock over the past few weeks, though just how much they have bought is difficult to estimate.

N Sea returns keeping company profits afloat

By Caroline Atkinson
Company profits were kept afloat in the first quarter of this year by North Sea oil, banking and other financial profits.

Figures for gross domestic product in Britain in the first three months of this year published yesterday by the Central Statistical Office, show that company profits rose by just over 1 per cent in the first three months of 1980. Industrial and commercial companies suffered a slight drop in profits net of stock appreciation over the same period.

Once the North Sea sector is excluded, the rest of industry probably had a sharp drop in the real value of their profits. Later figures will give the precise split between the North Sea companies and other industrial companies. Last year these companies saw a drop of 5 per cent in their profits, after stock appreciation.

Company profits are being squeezed by the high exchange rate, high interest rates and big pay rises. Employment incomes rose by more than 19 per cent in the year to the first quarter, according to yesterday's figures.

In the six months to the end of March, industrial companies, including those in the North Sea, boosted their profits by 3 per cent after stock appreciation, and 6 per cent before. Employment incomes went up by nearly 9 per cent in the same period.

The large price rises for

As far as the Government is concerned, the recent appetite for gilt edged stock must be welcome. Sales of stock to non-bank private sector investors play a crucial part in controlling the growth in the money supply, since investors have to draw deposits out of their banks to buy our new stock.

If both stocks are sold on application or fairly soon afterwards, the monetary authorities will probably feel rather more relaxed about the immediate money supply outlook after the £1.6bn come jump in the May money supply announced on Thursday.

The invasion was "as much a challenge to peace in Europe, to the United Kingdom, as it is to the United States... This is not just an American problem, but a world problem".

He stressed the great need to maintain free trade, to strengthen the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) and to reduce the level of taxpayers' money spent by governments to finance exports.

The world trading system "is strained and it is going to be tested". Great care was needed in granting import relief to particular industries. At times this was justified for all countries, but clear distinctions had to be drawn between this and "bilateral protectionism".

Protectionism would already be much greater had it not been for the successful conclusion last year of the multilateral trade negotiations. Now the problem was to anticipate trade difficulties rather than just react to them in times of crisis. "The potential certainly exists for serious problems between the major trade partners."

The Venice summit is expected to discuss export subsidies, and Mr Askew

argued that real interest rates in the United Kingdom are hardly onerous and that the double squeeze on industry, through high nominal interest rates and a high exchange rate, should be maintained a while longer to ensure that it makes sufficient impact on the level of pay settlements.

The average rate of discount at which Treasury Bills were allotted at yesterday's weekly tender fell from 15.83 to 15.73 per cent.

Heavy share buying. All hopes of a quiet end to the week in equities vanished by mid-morning yesterday, as institutional buyers again streamed back into the market.

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Once the North Sea sector is excluded, the rest of industry probably had a sharp drop in the real value of their profits. Later figures will give the precise split between the North Sea companies and other industrial companies. Last year these companies saw a drop of 5 per cent in their profits, after stock appreciation.

The Government's own spending on goods and services went up slightly — by 1 per cent — in the three months. In the financial year as a whole, the Government did not manage to cut its direct spending from the level of 1979/80, which was also a little higher in 1979/80.

Investment plunged by 4 per cent between the fourth quarter of 1979 and the first quarter of this year. This was the major factor in the 3 per cent fall in gross domestic product in the same period.

The biggest investment falls were in the public sector. Housing and investment in public services has dropped sharply, and is expected to fall even more as part of the Government's public spending cuts.

Manufacturing industry also cut its investment during the period as did the North Sea oil and gas industry. The drop in investment was almost matched by rises in consumer spending and exports during the first quarter, leaving final demand little changed.

The large price rises for

nationalized industries earlier this year helped to swell their profits. Despite the steel strike and its effect on British Steel's profits, the public industries increased their trading surpluses by 9 per cent in the first three months of the year.

These industries are expected by the Government to have a dramatic turnaround in their finances to help to cut public spending.

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The large price rises for

Participation of developing nations vital in strengthening Gatt, Carter adviser says

Call for code on world trade safeguards

Western unity should be the overriding consideration for world leaders meeting at this weekend's Venice summit, according to Mr Reuben Askew, the United States' special trade representative.

In a wide-ranging interview, Mr Askew, a member of President Carter's cabinet, emphasized his regret that American support for American economic sanctions on the Soviet Union had not been greater.

Mr Askew said the United States had no intention of changing its trade policy towards the Soviet Union. "We simply cannot do business as usual with the Soviet Union with the invasion and continued occupation of a neutral country."

The invasion was "as much a challenge to peace in Europe, to the United Kingdom, as it is to the United States... This is not just an American problem, but a world problem".

He stressed the great need to maintain free trade, to strengthen the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) and to reduce the level of taxpayers' money spent by governments to finance exports.

The world trading system "is strained and it is going to be tested".

Great care was needed in granting import relief to particular industries. At times this was justified for all countries, but clear distinctions had to be drawn between this and "bilateral protectionism".

Protectionism would already be much greater had it not been for the successful conclusion last year of the multilateral trade negotiations. Now the problem was to anticipate trade difficulties rather than just react to them in times of crisis. "The potential certainly exists for serious problems between the major trade partners."

The Venice summit is expected to discuss export subsidies, and Mr Askew



Mr Reuben Askew: Possibility of serious problems between major trading partners.

said governmental export assistance would involve about \$5,500m (£2,350m) of spending in industrial countries this year. France would head the list with \$2,300m, followed by Britain with \$1,000m, and Japan with \$615m.

"It isn't to anyone's advantage to keep nations competing against each other with taxpayers' dollars and we must try to get out of this."

The United States approach was to boost the export-import banks' financing ability to neutralize the advantages of

other countries. This could demonstrate that the best option for all countries was to eliminate this type of subsidization of exports.

It would help if the Gatt were strengthened and turned into an organization which initiated action on many fronts. To do this it was essential to increase the involvement of developing countries. This would only be possible if major powers restrained the use of selective trade safeguards and showed more discipline.

Mr Askew said he wanted a code on safeguards and was pleased that the British Government appreciated his point, although the EEC still resisted the idea.

The Carter Administration did not plan to restrict imports of foreign cars for the time being, despite the depression in the domestic industry, Mr Askew said.

Anti-trust measures made it difficult for the Administration to ask foreign companies to show voluntary restraint in exporting to the United States. The Administration might advocate some relief for United States industry if domestic economic conditions grew worse.

Mr Askew did not rule out the eventual imposition of some import relief for the American steel industry.

He would not speculate on what form this would take, but he did emphasize that there could be need for changes in domestic taxes and environmental regulations to aid domestic steel producers.

The US Steel company's complaint of dumping by European steel manufacturers could reach initial decision in September or October. However, as the deadline drew nearer, there could be a "tempering of positions on both sides" which might enable US Steel to withdraw its petition.

Frank Vogl

in Washington

Venice summit, page 4

1,500 jobs
to go in
factory
closures

By R. W. Shakespeare

More than 1,500 jobs are being lost with the closure of two plants in industries suffering from a severe downturn in trade.

The Burton clothing group is closing one of its factories in the Manchester area and Courtaulds, the textiles group, is to end production at a nylon-making plant near Derby.

Burton's closure of its plant at Walkden, near Manchester, will make 850 workers, mostly women machinists, redundant.

Employees were told of the decision yesterday to close the factory by September.

Mr Tom Evans, of the National Union of Tailor and Garment Workers, said he was "stunned and shocked" by the news. It was another indication of the way interest rates and high value-added tax were hitting consumer sales.

Burton closed a plant at Bolton, making 800 workers redundant, two years ago and that came after earlier closures in the North-West at Warrington and Swinton.

Courtaulds' decision to close its nylon-making plant at Spondon, near Derby, with the loss of 550 jobs brings the total number of redundancies announced by the group over the past 18 months to more than 15,000.

Other activities at the former British Celanese plant, where about 4,000 workers will continue to be employed, are unaffected. These include the production of acetates.

A Courtaulds official said yesterday that the nylon division had made a loss over the past five years and was suffering because of overcapacity in the industry and depressed trading conditions.

The division will continue to produce nylon under the name Celon, at its two other plants at Aintree, near Liverpool, where 1,650 are employed, and Carrickfergus in Northern Ireland, where 330 have jobs.

James Hardie Holdings yesterday announced that it is to close its subsidiary BM Carpets.

About 100 workers will be made redundant at Bolton and Middleton.

The company which makes coatings of natural and synthetic textile fabrics using plastic compounds, has been operated at a loss for some years.

No decision has been made

about who should tender for the huge project which will involve the cleaning of 12 regional PAYE centres throughout the country.

Harrison & Crosfield seeks £50m injection from rights issue

By Michael Prest

Harrison & Crosfield, the plantation, trading and manufacturing house, took the market by surprise yesterday in announcing a rights issue of one

share for every six held to raise £50.1m. Much of the cash will be used to expand the company's chemical manufacturing and distributing operations.

Each £1 share is offered at £20p, an 11 per cent

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Grouse

Red faces abound in the Access department of the National Westminster Bank this week. It recently sent out a direct mail shot to cardholders extolling the merits of the "four special offers to Access holders from Scotcade".

The items included a quartz micro-alarm clock at £7.95 and a three-waveband digital alarm clock radio "at a better price" of £16.95. On the latter item a higher price was shown crossed out.

Access cardholders might well be forgiven for thinking that the term "four special offers" meant they were getting the goods cheaper than Scotcale's other customers. Alas it is not so. For the weekend press was advertising both the alarm clock radio and the quartz-micro alarm clock at exactly the same prices. And anyone could stroll into a Scotcade shop or fill in a newspaper coupon

and buy the silk shirts and cast iron cookware at the same "special price" offered to Access cardholders.

The Office of Fair Trading reckons the wording of the advertisement is within the law. However, NatWest should be embarrassed all the way to its own coffers, for it is the individual banks, not the credit card company who are responsible for the advertising material sent to cardholders.

The direct mail shots are lucrative business. The effort is pitched directly at the consumer with the money and inclination to buy. The bank takes a fat fee for subjecting them to ever-increasing amounts of unsolicited sales material along with the monthly statement. As it stands, the business would seem quite profitable enough without misleading the cardholder customers into thinking they are getting a special bargain.

Children**Paying for future school fees**

People facing school fees can use a number of schemes, which give guaranteed returns in the future—based on today's high rates of interest, which are unlikely to last much longer.

Many schools operate their own composition schemes—taking in cash in advance, investing it and providing a guaranteed rebate off future fees. The schools like that, because, being mainly charities, they can invest the money tax-free without giving parents credit for the full return which they will earn on the investment.

Or there are the independent trustee schemes, originated by the School Fees Insurance Agency, which can be used for any school.

If there is a long time to run until the fees will be required, some startling returns can be achieved—which, of course, are more than necessary in view of the rate at which fees can be expected to go up. A parent making this type of arrangement should not experience any tax problems and this can be particularly useful for higher rate taxpayers for whom to

day's high rates of interest otherwise do not have any great attractions.

On the due dates cheques for the term will be sent to you, as the parent, made out to the school. Naturally, you have to tell the organization the name of the school, but only a few weeks' notice are required.

Capital transfer tax need not be a worry, because payments towards a parent's ordinary expenditure on educating and maintaining his children are exempt from CTT.

It is unwise, however, to retain the right to surrender the policy because, if you die before the payments start the capital will revert to your estate. There is also the possibility of a future wealth tax to be considered.

The position is different if a grandparent wants to help by paying a capital sum towards future school fees. CTT can be avoided by making annual capital payments and keeping within the overall CTT exemption of £2,000 a year—forgoing the right to surrender the policy.

If larger payments are made and the right to surrender the

policy is retained, while there is no CTT liability when the payment is made it will arise if the settlor dies still alive when the fees start to be paid; also, there is potential liability if the settlor dies at any time up to completion of the fee-paying period.

The capital payment method can be useful if a parent dies with life assurance in force. Part of the capital sum can secure a fixed contribution towards future fees.

Annuities for school fees can also be bought by means of regular monthly payments. This can be useful if there are only a few years to run before the first fees will be needed and it would be uneconomic to arrange a life policy.

In this case life assurance can be bought separately, to ensure that the contributions to fees will be available as planned even if you die before the payments are completed.

John Drummond

HOW MUCH SCHOOL FEES COST

Fees per term	PREP SCHOOL*		PUBLIC SCHOOL*	
	£	£	£	£
1985	1,288	1,609	1,810	2,011
1990	2,075	2,325	2,594	4,046
1995	3,342	6,507	4,177	8,139
Cost from capital now	Fees £	Cost £	Fees £	Cost £
8-year-old (fees start 1980)	14,652	11,837	16,182	12,936
4-year-old (fees start 1984)	21,450	11,517	28,299	15,045
New born child (fees start 1988)	31,404	10,694	48,497	16,686

* Assuming current fees of £800 and £1,000 per term respectively, and £1,000 per term respectively.

Source : School Fees Insurance Agency.

FRAMLINGTON**Income Trust distribution up 22%**

The Framlington Income Trust half-yearly distribution payable on 15 July will be 1.163p per unit, net of tax. This is 22 per cent more than the distribution last July.

The aim of the Trust is to give a higher than average income which increases year by year at least as fast as inflation. The following table shows how this has been achieved since the Trust started on 31 December 1971:

1972/3 £35.49 32.10
1974 48.20 38.09
1975 52.60 34.03
1976 66.20 36.23
1977 72.60 34.77
1978 107.60 46.02
1979 115.18 43.98
1980 145.34 46.39

The Trust also aims for capital growth: the offer price has risen 138 per cent since launch compared with 39.4 per cent for the FT All-Share Index over the same period.

The managers will continue to select shares with above-average yields and with sound scope for growth in both dividends and capital values.

The price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up.

Investment in a unit trust should be regarded as long term.

To invest, use the coupon or telephone Framlington at 01-628 5181 (Monday—Friday, 9 a.m.—5 p.m.).

On 18 June the offer price of units was 39.6 pxd. The estimated gross yield was 8.75 per cent.

General Information: Income set of basic rate tax is distributed on 15 January and 15 July. Units bought now will receive their first distribution on 15 January 1981. Units can be bought and sold daily. When units are bought the certificate is sent within 42 days. The offer price includes an initial charge of 3%. The annual charge is 0.92% VAT. Remuneration is paid to qualified intermediaries at the rate of 1.25%. Prices and yields are quoted daily in leading newspapers. When units are sold back to the managers payment is normally made within 3 days of receipt of the remuneration certificate. The Trust is an authorised unit trust corporation by Finserv Dec. It is a wider range investment under the Trustee Investment Act 1961. The Trust is a Listed Unit Trust. It is a registered unit management company under the Unit Management Order 1980, London, EC2M SNQ (registered in England No 109324). Member of the Unit Trust Association. This offer is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

To: Framlington Unit Management Limited
64 London Wall, London EC2M SNQ

I/we wish to buy units OR units to the value of £ in FRAMLINGTON INCOME TRUST (minimum holding 600 units) at the offer price ruling on receipt of this order. I am/we are over 18. You need not send a cheque with this application; we shall send you a contract note stating the exact amount due. Your applicants should all sign and enclose details separately.

Surname Mr/Mrs/Miss _____

Full first names _____

Address _____

Signature(s) _____

The Times/Halifax house price index

Monthly Index of average prices of second-hand houses (seasonally adjusted)

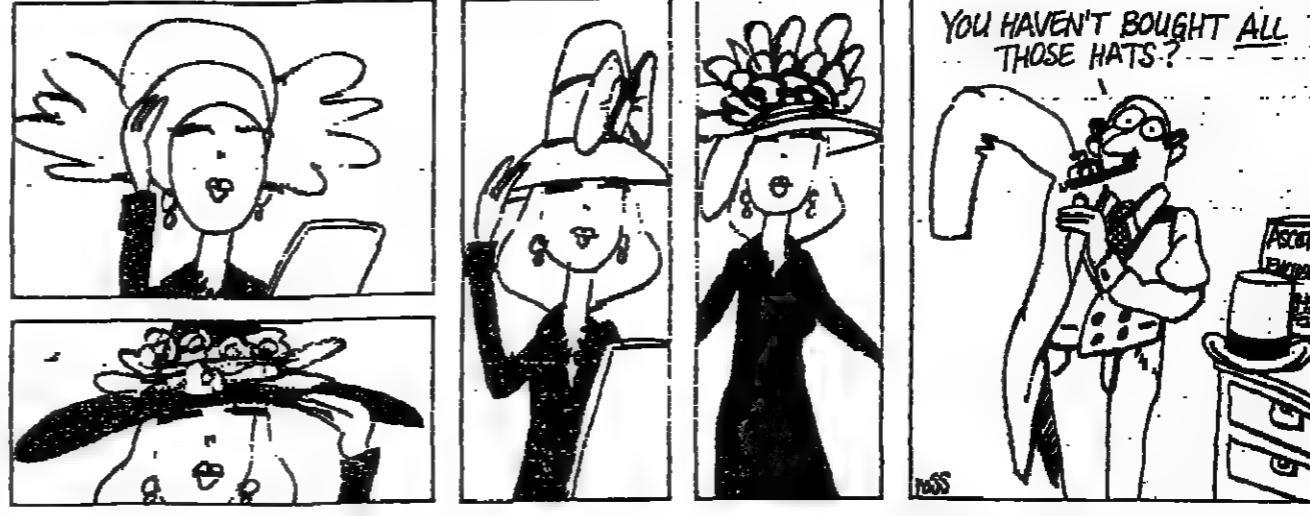
Index	Average price (£)	% change over the preceding 1 year	5 months	3 months
1977 December	100.0	14,757		
June	109.3	16,133	16.9	9.3
September	118.2	17,450	22.0	8.2
December	121.1	17,864	21.1	10.7
1978 January	122.9	18,132	20.8	8.8
February	127.8	18,763	24.8	10.5
March	130.5	19,259	23.6	10.4
April	131.7	19,441	27.3	12.2
May	136.2	20,094	30.4	13.6
June	138.4	20,341	26.1	19.5
July	142.6	21,038	26.2	16.0
August	145.2	21,427	26.0	14.1
September	145.5	21,480	23.1	11.5
October	149.5	22,065	27.4	13.5
November	151.4	22,339	26.3	11.2
December	151.0	22,291	24.8	9.6
1979 January	154.2	22,754	25.5	8.2
February	158.2	23,052	22.7	7.6
March	158.2	23,352	21.3	8.7
April	158.6	23,405	20.4	6.1
May	161.7	23,866	18.8	5.6

Average regional prices of second-hand houses

	May £	April £	% change over 3 months ended February
North	17,577	17,217	0.5
Yorks and Humber	16,913	16,590	5.0
North-west	19,193	18,778	5.9
East Midlands	18,390	18,248	5.4
West Midlands	21,343	20,481	6.2
East Anglia	22,021	21,700	2.2
Wales	18,985	18,988	-0.3
South-west	25,628	24,635	6.4
South-east	31,390	30,821	4.1
Greater London	32,491	31,958	5.8
Northern Ireland	21,298	21,288	-0.5
Scotland	21,009	19,988	7.0

TIM 21/6

INCOME TRUST

HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH**Capital gains on foreign assets**

I inherited some property abroad, but it is in stocks and shares. I imagine this makes no difference—capital gains tax will presumably be due on the sale and transfer to this country just the same. However, since the original acquisition of that property is shrouded in distant mists, what will be the basis on which a capital gain can be calculated?

Even worse, how can you calculate the gain arising from currency movements? When the shares were bought I am sure the exchange rate was very different and the transfer to this country at this late stage means a great advantage to me, just because the pound is now worth a lot less in terms of foreign currencies than 5-20 years ago.

In fact I was wondering whether I may open to unnecessary tax demands if I transfer this property over here; it might be best to keep

This specialist readers service has been compiled with the help of Ronald Irving, John Drummond and Tony Foreman

sterling figure from the other. Remember that gains are now exempt up to £3,000, so it might be a good idea at least to sell a sufficient amount of the portfolio to take advantage of this exemption.

When I accepted a contract for installing new gutters on my house and paid a deposit of £53, I was handed a specification which included the clause "inspect condition of fascia and

gutterboard fixings and where necessary replace". The job has now been completed, but a considerable quantity of water collects in the gutter before any flow into the outlet. The installing team say this is because the gutter cannot be positioned to give immediate flow due to the condition of the fascia board, which is rotten at the point where the water has to fix the gutter. I have not told any of this until I had inspected the gutter myself and tested it by actually pouring water into it, although the specification also includes the clause "water test the complete system for leaks and drainage flow".

The installers have now sent me an invoice for the outstanding balance of £200 and requested settlement by "return of post". Am I entitled to withhold payment in view of my complaint that water collects in the gutter and it seems that

the firm has not re

fixed board which is

rotten in such a wa

gutter cannot be po

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EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

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man face of the Revenue

ance is not a quality associated with the Revenue, at least in the ordinary man: no's, jadedness and a sense of unfairness. For the Revenue will not pursue the hapless tax precisely according to the statute law.

The law is considered strict, the taxmen often that a more lenient approach may be appropriate. These concessions have been made and are available booklet TR1 (1976), with a shorter supplement in the following

procedures allow the change of the law without having to induce to revise statutes.

To provide another in the Revenue's against tax avoiders; concession will not be any case where an made to use it for

the Inland Revenue

concessions are

secure; others are

note.

Others up to 15p per

are one of the best

concessions. At regular

question is asked in

of Commons about an

limit of vouchers

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been issued from this

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cover the free coal

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type of bene-

cial could be turned

or money's worth,

even covers the

given to miners



(with central heating?) instead of the oil. By any principle of the income tax Act this should be taxable, but for this concession.

Another small but often useful fringe benefit concession for employees is the one which allows testimonial awards to employees and even directors to mark long service; defined as a period of more than 20 years in which an award has not been made to an employee during the previous 10 years.

The employer can make a tax-free award of an article as long as the cost is not more than £3 for each year of service. Finally, there is a special concession for certain employees who have to bear the costs of providing their own tools or special clothing. Flat rate allowances are periodically agreed by the Inland Revenue after negotiations with the appropriate trades unions.

Danby Bloch and
Raymond Godfrey

The results of the most recent negotiations were published in December last year and apply with effect from 1980-81. The allowances vary between £15 for the laundry costs of electrical and electricity supply workers up to £65 a year for vehicle builders and certain print workers.

As the Inland Revenue concession delicately puts it, "these allowances are given without enquiry as to the expenditure actually incurred in the individual case. The existence of a flat rate allowance does not, however, detract an individual employee from claiming as a deduction the actual expenses he has incurred."

There will be no check in building society lending, but societies are already alerting their legal departments to look for new administrative procedures which will enable them

to keep their rights of foreclosure at a last resort.

There seem to be only two options open. The first is to ensure that when a person who takes out a mortgage is the sole owner, usually the husband, then anyone else who has occupational rights—strengthened by this latest case—can be asked, formally, to cede them.

It is a course of action for which the societies, quite rightly, have little enthusiasm. The alternative is the more palatable one of making all the occupant who have a financial interest in the house, parties to the mortgage, that is, legally joint owners. However, there will be certain times—when a spouse is, for example, an unlimited trader—that this arrangement may not suit either.

In the past we have criticized in the Grouse column both solicitors and building societies for not advising couples that joint ownership is the most practical form of tenure. There is little doubt that societies will get over this repugnance in the future.

They will also want to know in advance, who is going to occupy the house. It will be lengthier investigations, more complicated questionnaires, and probably increased costs. It is quite possible that if neither joint ownership arrangements nor ceded rights are agreed, a mortgage application might be turned down.

For the vast majority of householders all this is academic interest. The majority of new mortgages involve joint ownership—and the building society movement's foreclosure rate is around 1.5 per cent of all mortgages granted.

MS

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Gilts recover as trading regains momentum

Harrison & Crosfield had asked its shareholders for £50m with one exception was Dunlop, which fell 2p to 75p following a placing of 1m shares on Thursday.

In mining Selection Trust leapt £1 to £111 eagerly awaiting terms from BP, which rose 2p up to 366p. Charter Cons. with 27 per cent of Selection Trust, rose another 7p to 208p with RTZ adding 20p in sympathy. "Where there's a tap there's a tip," said Lasmo, which leaped 20p to a new high of 711p on talk of a bid from Dexionex. Rumours of a large placing of shares above the price and outside the market were treated sceptically by most jobbers.

Equity turnover on June 19 was £136.841m (17,653 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Lasmo, RTZ, Boots, ICI, Barclays, Western Mining, GEC, Marks & Spencer, IC Gas, Courtaulds, European Ferries and Racal.

Leading industrials were quick to benefit from the influx of buyers and were soon showing gains of at least a couple of pence across the board. The

one exception was Dunlop, which fell 2p to 75p following a placing of 1m shares on Thursday.

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Traded options had another busy session with 1,196 contracts reached, compared with 1,485. Leading the list with 169 was RTZ.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings per share	Div	Pay date	Year's total
Int'l Fin.	£m	£m	pence	£pence	date	£m
A. E. Foods (F)	2.14(1.8)	0.09(0.09)	16.95(14.03)	3.4(2.6)	—	3.4(2.6)
AD International (F)	0.16(0.57)	0.07(0.07)	1.18(1.55)	0.63(—)	1/8	1.45(1.45)
Attwood (F)	5.5(5.04)	0.03(0.002*)	(—)	0.5(m)	14/8	0.5(m)
Bentley (F)	0.5(0.68)	0.21(0.12)	4.54(3.2)	1.65(1.65)	9/9	(—)
Bluemel (I)	3.36(1.2)	0.75(0.67)	9.23(4.7)	1.81(—)	7/8	2.4(2.17)
Brit Tar (F)	25.3(17.4)	1.57(1.31)	1.29(1.08)	1.22(1.07)	4/8	—
British C. (F)	—	3.4(3.1)	14.06(7.2)	7.51(—)	—	13.3(12.2)
Dentply (F)	20.9(21.3)	0.53(1.13)	(—)	—	—	—
Dorrington	5.7(3.1)	1.01(0.51)	6.45(5.1)	2.1(—)	—	4.0(3.4)
Grange Trust (I)	—	0.18(0.14)	1.88(1.42)	1.0(1.93)	5/9	(—)
F. B. Lloyd (F)	64.1(63.5)	2.37(3.4)	7.0(10.4)	3.5(4.5)	4/6	6.12(6.12)
J. F. Nash (I)	17.9(17.1)	0.17(0.25)	3.1(1.8)	3.0(3.0)	—	(6.5)
Record Ridgway (I)	10.9(10.2)	0.35*(0.11)	8.83(8.5)	(—)	—	(2)
Robert Swindells (F)	51.0(50.7)	0.71(0.7)	10.9(15)	6.75(6.25)	21/8	6.75(6.25)
Vanbrugh Carters (F)	15.3(15.2)	0.11(0.71)	—	0.51(1.1)	—	0.51(1.1)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends and earnings are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. * Loss. + Net. + Gross revenue.

Wedgwood slips, but payout held

By Richard Allen

Sir Arthur Bryan, chairman of fine china group Wedgwood, is not bragging when he says that his was the only company in the industry to win a Queen's Award for export achievement last year.

In Sir Arthur's view, the dearth of awards speaks volumes about the pressures that monetarist policies are putting on exporters.

Wedgwood claimed yesterday blamed a combination of high interest rates, strong sterling and inflationary wage settlements for a profits fall from £8.5m to £5.8m in the year to March 29.

As well as paring margins in overseas markets, the strong pound also hit Wedgwood at home by reducing tourist business and exposing the market to low-cost imports. Short-term working has had

Sales rose by 15 per cent to £96.7m and the profit figures doubled interest charges of £2.3m and a £640,000 exceptional trading loss at the group's Irish crystal factory.

Despite the profit slump the dividend has been maintained with a final of 3.45p gross, making a total of 5.57p—a payment covered 2.3 times by after-tax profit achieved in the year.

Trading at Sheffield hand tool company Record Ridgway improved in its first half to March 30, but conditions are tougher again now.

Redundancy costs of £221,000

and vastly increased interest charges of £50,000 soaked up the 45 per cent trading profits improvement and left the group with a £357,000 pre-tax loss, against a £107,000 profit the previous year. (But 1978/79 was the third year of steady decline.) There is no interim dividend.

Interest charges were 21 times higher because of a £3m investment in a new foundry now operating and expected to cover its interest cost "shortly".

Turnover rose by £669,000 to £10.9m with £3m from exports.

F H Lloyd hopes to fill BSC gap

By Catherine Gunn

West Midlands foundries and engineering group F. H. Lloyd is setting its cap at the specialist steels market where it sees a gap opening up as the BSC concentrates on the bulk market.

A high technology "mini-mill" to supply local demand is under construction at Wednesbury. The cost is £5m, of which some £5.5m is to be spent this financial year. Group borrowing will peak in September.

Pre-tax profits to March 29 were £1.04m down at £2.37m after severely reduced first-half profits, due to national and in-house strikes and weaker demand. The total dividend is down 34 per cent to 5.6p gross.

In one of Hongkong's biggest ever deals, Hongkong Land is increasing its shareholding in Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown from 20 to 49 per cent. The cost to Hongkong Land will be about £300m, putting a value of almost £1,000m on the entire group.

The terms of the deal are that Hongkong Land will offer two of its shares plus HK\$75.6 of 10 per cent unsecured loan stock, equivalent to roughly HK\$100 a share against a share price ahead of the announcement of HK\$77.

The offer is being extended to all Wharf shareholders, and any acceptances in excess of the amount required will be scaled down. Hongkong Land says that Wharf shareholders will obtain a 51.2 per cent rise in income and a "substantial increase" in capital value.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	17%
Barclays Bank	17%
BCC Bank	17%
Carreras & Crtts	17%
C. Harts & Co	17%
Lloyds Bank	17%
London Mercantile	17%
Midland Bank	17%
Nat Westminster	17%
Rossminster	17%
TSB	17%
Williams and Glyn's	17%

* 7 day deposit and sums up to £10,000 and under 15% over £25,000 15%+.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovell Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1979 HI	High	Low	Company	Price Chg.
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MARKET REPORTS

Discount market

Once again, the Bank of England was required to give assistance on an exceptionally large scale yesterday in order to relieve the shortage of credit in the discount market.

The lending, to seven or eight houses at MLR until Monday, was exceptionally large in its own right.

In addition, the Bank bought a small amount of Treasury Bills and a small number of local authority bills both from the houses and the banks.

Secured loans again struck on 17 per cent for much of the day, and houses' positions became steadily worse as interbank lending to between 18 and 19 per cent.

Money Market

Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 17%
1-day: Banks 17.5%
Presentation M/L Loans 17%
Weekend Bills 17.5%
Bank of England 17.5%

Treasury Bills 17%
Interbank 17.5%
1-month 17.5%
3-months 17.5%
6-months 17.5%
12-months 17.5%
18-months 17.5%
24-months 17.5%
30-months 17.5%
36-months 17.5%
48-months 17.5%
54-months 17.5%
60-months 17.5%
66-months 17.5%
72-months 17.5%
78-months 17.5%
84-months 17.5%
90-months 17.5%
96-months 17.5%
102-months 17.5%
108-months 17.5%
114-months 17.5%
120-months 17.5%
126-months 17.5%
132-months 17.5%
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144-months 17.5%
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156-months 17.5%
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840-months 17.5%
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1014-months 17.5%
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1038-months 17.5%
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1050-months 17.5%
1056-months 17.5%
1062-months 17.5%
1068-months 17.5%
1074-months 17.5%
1080-months 17.5%
1086-months 17.5%
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1242-months 17.5%
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1254-months 17.5%
1260-months 17.5%
1266-months 17.5%
1272-months 17.5%
1278-months 17.5%
1284-months 17.5%
1290-months 17.5%
1296-months 17.5%
1302-months 17.5%
1308-months 17.5%
1314-months 17.5%
1320-months 17.5%
1326-months 17.5%
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STATEMENT TIME LIFE INVESTMENTS TIME LIFE INVESTMENTS TIME LIFE INVESTMENTS

Stock Exchange Prices

Equities lead the way

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 16. Dealings End, June 27. 5 Contango Day, June 30. Settlement Day, July 7

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Int. Stock	Price	Chg	Yield %	P.E.	Gross Div	Div Yld	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	pece	% P.E.	Gross Div	Div Yld	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	pece	% P.E.	Gross Div	Div Yld	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	pece	% P.E.	Gross Div	Div Yld	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	pece	% P.E.
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COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL																																								
A - B																																								
Farmers 1980 984 11/12	13,082	-14	14.72	27.0			125	123	Durards Hedges	49	-1	7.5	18.0	27	63	332	114	10.0	8.8	6.0	124	10.0	8.8	5.4	113	112	112	112	Safeguard	94	-1	5.4	19.5							
Farmers 1980 984 11/12	13,082	-14	13.52	27.0			125	123	Douglas M. Mills	47	-1	6.5	18.5	27	63	251	10.2	8.5	8.4	112	112	112	112	Scot Amer	94	-1	5.4	17.7												
Farmers 1980 984 11/12	13,082	-14	13.26	27.0			125	123	Douglas Grp	49	-1	6.5	18.5	27	63	251	10.2	8.5	8.4	112	112	112	112	Scot Amer	94	-1	5.4	17.7												
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Farmers 1980 984 11/12	13,082	-14	13.26	27.0			125	123	Dunoonland Elect	34	-1	4.3	16.2	27	63	178	5.0	5.8	5.7	112	112	112	112	McInverney Prop	94	-1	5.4	17.7												
Farmers 1980 984 11/12	13,082	-14	13.26	27.0			125	123	Dunoonland Higgs	79	-1	5.8	10.2	27	63	52	10.0	5.8	4.9	112	112	112	112	Mackintosh Secs	94	-1	5.4	17.7												
Farmers 1980 984 11/12	13,082	-14	13.26	27.0			125	123	Dunoonland Pines	36	-1	3.5	20.8	27	63	178	5.4	5.8	5.7	112	112	112	112	Mackintosh Secs	94	-1	5.4	17.7												
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Farmers 1980 984 11/12	13,082	-14	13.26	27.0			125	123	Dunoonland Pines	48	-1	3.5	15.6	27	63	178	5.4	5.8	5.7	112	112	112	112	Mackintosh Secs	94	-1	5.4	17.7												
Farmers 1980 984 11/12	13,082	-14	13.26	27.0			125	123	Dunoonland Pines	52	-1	3.5	15.6	27	63	178	5.4	5.8	5.7	112	112	112	112	Mackintosh Secs	94	-1	5.4	17.7												
Farmers 1980 984 11/12	13,082	-14	13.26	27.0			125	123	Dunoonland Pines	56	-1	3.5	15.6	27	63	178	5.4	5.8	5.7	112	112	112	112	Mackintosh Secs	94	-1	5.4	17.7												
Farmers 1980 984 11/12	13,082	-14	13.26	27.0			125	123	Dunoonland Pines	60	-1	3.5	15.6	27	63	178	5.4	5.8	5.7	112	112	112	112	Mackintosh Secs	94	-1	5.4	17.7												
Farmers 1980 984 11/12	13,082	-14	13.26	27.0			125	123	Dunoonland Pines	64	-1	3.5	15.6	27	63	178	5.4	5.8	5.7	112	112	112	112	Mackintosh Secs	94	-1	5.4	17.7												
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Farmers 1980 984 11/12	13,082	-14	13.26	27.0			125	123	Dunoonland Pines	72	-1	3.5	15.6	27	63	178	5.4	5.8	5.7	112	112	112	112	Mackintosh Secs	94	-1	5.4	17.7												
Farmers 1980 984 11/12	13,082	-14	13.26	27.0			125	123	Dunoonland Pines	76	-1	3.5	15.6	27	63	178	5.4	5.8	5.7	112	112	112	112	Mackintosh Secs	94	-1	5.4	17.7												
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Farmers 1980 984 11/12	13,082	-14	13.26	27.0			125	123	Dunoonland Pines	92	-1	3.5	15.6	27	63	178	5.4	5.8	5.7	112	112	112	112	Mackintosh Secs	94	-1	5.4	17.7												
Farmers 1980 984 11/12	13,082	-14	13.26	27.0			125	123	Dunoonland Pines	96	-1	3.5	15.6	27	63	178	5.4	5.8	5.7	112	112	112	112	Mackintosh Secs	94	-1	5.4	17.7												
Farmers 1980 984 11/12	13,082	-14	13.26	27.0			125	123	Dunoonland Pines	100	-1	3.5	15.6	27	63	178	5.4	5.8	5.7	112	112	112	112	Mackintosh Secs	94	-1	5.4	17.7												
Farmers 1980 984 11/12	13,082	-14	13.26	27.0			125	123	Dunoonland Pines	104	-1	3.5	15.6	27	63	178	5.4	5.8	5.7	112	112	112	112	Mackintosh Secs	94	-1	5.4	17.7												
Farmers 1980 984 11/12	13,082	-14	13.26	27.0			125	123	Dunoonland Pines	108</																														

Shoparound with Beryl Downing

If you had a spare £500 would you spend it on a set of modern photographic prints, or a nineteenth century water-colour, or an oil by a contemporary British artist? Until this week it had not occurred to me that you could equate the three, which only proves my total ignorance of the value of photographs. I had no idea that a single print by a contemporary photographer could cost thousands of pounds.

I can appreciate photography as a historical record, as social comment, sometimes as a stunningly beautiful composition. But valuable? To me the comparison between painting and photography is rather like that between theatre and the cinema. When I look at a picture, or when I am in the theatre, I am in communication with the artist. The statement is being made, once, for me. When I look at a photograph or a film I admire technique. I am not involved.

All this soul searching was

Books New York. I pass on some of the guide lines to a would-be collector.

The market is roughly divided into four: early one-of-a-kind photographs on copper, glass and tin from 1839 to 1860; Nineteenth century paper-print photographs 1839 to 1900; works by Twentieth century master photographers, 1900 to the present; contemporary photography, about 1960 to the present.

The value says Blodgett, is determined by "the identity of the artist, subject, quality, rarity, size, historic importance, the period of the artist's career in which the work was created, the relative certainty or lack of certainty that the piece is indeed a genuine work by the named artist, and the condition of the work". It also matters whether the print was made by the photographer himself and whether it is signed.

In America, collecting photographs is big business, and the prices of the work of well known photographers continues to rise. Twelve 10 x 8 inch prints in a limited edition of 100 by Edward Weston, one of America's most renowned photographers, who died in 1958, sold in 1952 at 100 dollars and are now worth one hundred times as much. The Museum of Modern Art in New York has been buying photography for its own collection for some years, as have the Tate and the National Portrait Gallery here.

If the subject interests you, Vision International are at 46 Bloomsbury Street, London, WC1, telephone 01-636 9516. They can find interesting work for you on almost any subject—they recently, for instance, produced a collection entirely on Wiltshire for a bank which was opening a branch in Devizes. Prices start around £60 per print, unframed.

Although photography was invented about 140 years ago,

it was not until the early 70s

that much serious collecting

was done, probably because of

the intrusion of the mechanical factor. From my brief research through an American handbook by Richard Blodgett, called *Photographs: A Collector's Guide*, published by Ballantine

—they recently, for instance, produced a collection entirely on Wiltshire for a bank which was opening a branch in Devizes. Prices start around £60 per print, unframed.

During this fortnight's break,

the cutters are given a com-

pletely free hand and are al-

lowed to make whatever they

wish, letting their imagination

and skill range free. Until now,

the results of this creative lib-

erty have been kept by Water-

ford or by the cutters them-

selves, but now that a large

enough collection has been built

up, some of these unique pieces

are being offered for sale.

The first six will be displayed at an exhibition of Waterford crystal to be held at the Mappin and Webb showrooms at 170 Regent Street, London W1 from next Monday until July 5. They include a 14-inch plate, a bowl and four vases, each made by one of the 143 master cutters who has rescued a high enough standard to be put in charge of a "bench".

Anything unique and hand-made in these days of mass production commands a high price and this cut glass crystal is no exception as you will see. Whether a piece is desirable simply because it is unique is debatable, but if you consider that the Waterford apprentice bowls I mentioned in February were then £89.30 and are now £102, you may consider the work of a master cutter worth the investment.

Two examples of unique pieces by Waterford master cutters, for sale for the first time. The 10in bowl is £82.30, the 14in vase, £1,035, from Mappin and Webb, Regent Street, London, W1.

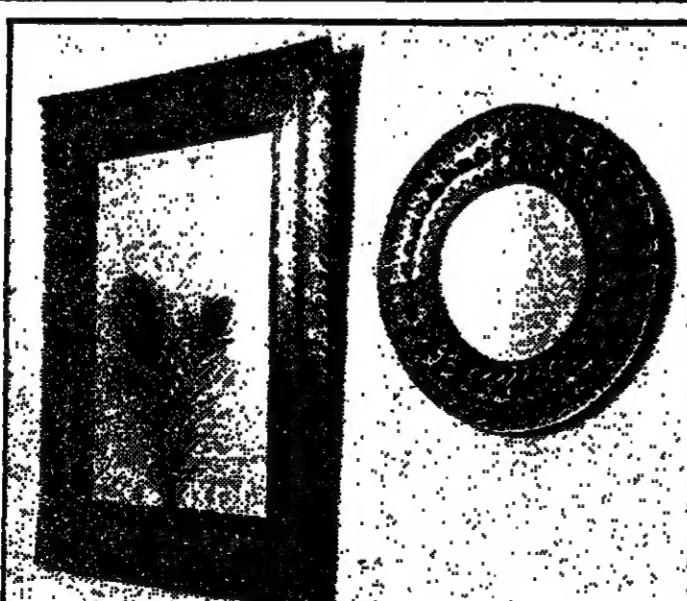
An exhibition called *Shopping in London*, which concentrates on small specialist shops dealing in British goods, opened at the Design Centre, 28 Haymarket, London SW1 this week. The intention, says the centre, is to create a sort of three-dimensional guide encouraging visitors to look beyond the usual tourist shops and discover some of the more individual goods and services.

Among the shops featured are Blind Alley the Camden Lock company that specialises in hand decorated roller blinds—you can commission a view of your own to be painted on your blinds, if you like—and Ceramic Consultants of 12 Connaught Street, who have a large range of hand decorated tiles and will also create designs to your specifications.

Christie's Contemporary Art of 8 Dover Street are showing prints from £30 by contemporary British artists. A branch of Christie's International, they were formed in 1972 to commission and publish original graphics etchings, screen prints and some word bincas—all in editions of about 200 and no more than 250.

They also supply by mail order, and if you would like your name to be included on their mailing list you will receive an introductory illustrated "enquiries catalogue" and then, if you are interested, a subsequent mailing of seven catalogues a year, each illustrating about 16 prints and giving price lists of new editions and of past publications still available. Certain prints by Henry Moore, David Hockney, Sutherland, Miró and Chagall are also available, but these are not Christie's own publications. Prices—and in some cases post-roads—are available on request.

The other shops featured in the Design Centre display include David Mellor, the Designers' Guild, the Covent Garden General Store, Naturally British, the Scottish Merchants Shop and the General Trading Company, and you may also like to know that the centre's own gift shop has been considerably extended and gives you much more room for browsing. The exhibition continues until August 16.



Oblong mirror with decorated leather frame, £35 (25 p & p). Round mirror in bronzed leather frame, £11.95 (21 p & p). Both from Fine Leather, 4 Main Street, Tingewick, Buckingham.

Better still, he taught her everything he knew about leather (and I refuse absolutely to be drawn into any double entendre), bought a house in Buckinghamshire, set up a wooden bench in the kitchen—and they were in the leather-craft business.

They design and make a variety of leathergoods, from purses and bags to mirrors, notice boards and leather waistcoats and sandals. All are in English hide and calfskin and every stitch is hand done. "It is much nicer to feel you have created every bit yourself, rather than using a machine to do it," says Roy Day.

Prices are by no means excessive. Handbags are £15 to £45, purses from £2 for a small, neck-tied style with a hand-painted flower, to £11 for a purse-wallet. Sandals, in two styles, are £14.95 plus £1 p & p. For sketches or photographs of the sandals and other items, write to Roy and Sarah Day, Fine Leather, 4 Main Street, Tingewick, Buckingham, or telephone 02804 7996.



For windy days on the beach, or covering up against too much sun, a towelling parka in red and white stripes to fit children approximately 2ft 7in to 3ft 7in tall, £2.80. Matching stretch swim trunks with a duck motif, £1. Both from Mothercare branches and through Mothercare-by-Post, Cherry Tree Road, Watford, Herts, WD2 5SH.

The pursuit of beauty, I decided when I was fat, fair and fourteen, was not something from which I would ever reap spectacular rewards. Without suitable cheek bones, there was not much point in rearranging my nose, I thought, and I was proved right when many years later a rival sweetly asked the object of our joint affections whether the bump in my profile was the result of a nose job that had gone wrong. However, I lied with the offending protuberance and soon disposed of her.

I should like to be able to say that instead of physical perfection I cultivated a beautiful nature, but as you are unlikely to believe me after the admission I have just made, I will concentrate instead on the third ingredient, Skin.

Beautiful bones will last you all your life, but if they are covered in something that looks like crêpe bandage they might just as well belong to a mummy. Contra-weise, even a pudding face will get a second look if its skin is smooth, spotless and glowing with health.

So I am very keen indeed on skin care and not very much on cosmetics. Eyes and mouth, yes, blusher, even, when you feel you may no longer pass for 43 in the dark with the light behind you, but at long last your skin is kept supple, closing up the pores with foundations and powders, is, at least in the summer, totally unnecessary.

As our Celtic skin is more prone to irritation than other types, it is surprising that we do not concentrate rather more on the quality of the products and rather less on the packaging around them. A recent Which? survey of 11,000 people showed that one in eight had experienced some unpleasant skin reaction to cosmetics during the past year.

Most of these were simple irritations, rather than serious skin disruptions, but 25 per cent said they had reacted badly to soap, 10 to 12 per cent to deodorants, eye make-up, skin creams, perfumes and shampoo, and one person in 50 had had an allergic reaction to a cosmetic or toiletry.

The average person uses the word "allergy" with rather more abandon and less accuracy than a doctor would consider desirable, and I am told by a consultant dermatologist that cases of skin allergy due to cosmetics are fairly uncommon. However, if you do have problems of any kind—redness, the occasional spot—it seems sensible to use the purest possible products.

Of these, Queen cosmetics were the first, in 1927, to create what has since become known as a little grease for very oily skins.

as a hypo-allergenic range, but which they prefer to call non-irritant. The formulas were developed by a team of consultant dermatologists, plus an analyst and a pharmacist, and the resultant range has had many years of trial, approval and recommendation by doctors and satisfied users.

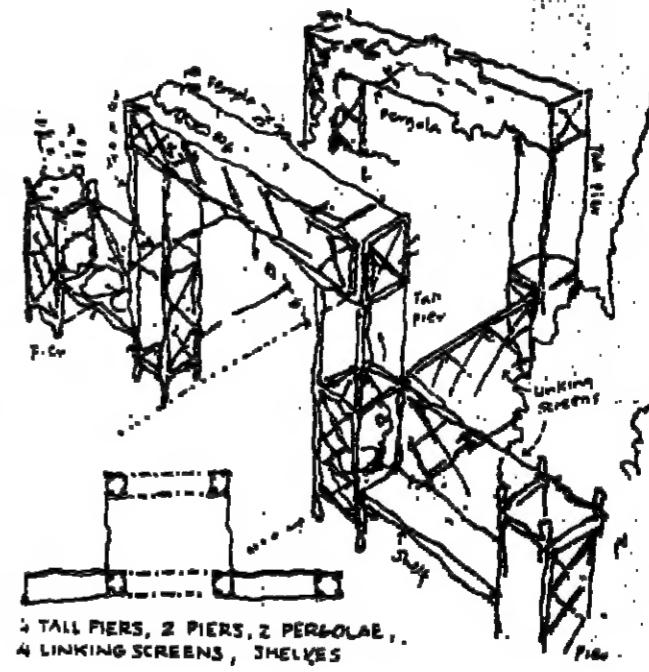
I have been trying the skin cream which says it is formulated for all skin types "to tone the skin and maintain its moisture balance and smoothness. It should be massaged into the area of skin which is out of condition".

I used it on my return from a five day visit to America, when my skin was certainly out of condition and dehydrated. I had tried my usual cream on the first day after the flight and still felt parched, but the richness of the Queen skin cream was effective after only one treatment. It didn't make me more beautiful, but it did make me feel less taut. For normal to very dry skins, I would say it is ideal; perhaps a little greasy for very oily skins.

David Lees, of Queen cosmetics, emphasises that all the products—and there is a range of 22 from head cream to skin freshener—are made on their own premises under strict supervision and all are simply packaged, so that the price you pay is for the contents and not for the containers. The cost of the skin cream, for instance, is £2.16 for 50g; £3.50 for 100g.

The range is available from Harvey Nichols and John Bell and Croydon in London, Jermyn Street, Savory and Moore, and large independent chemists.

Those who live some distance from London and who are planning a special visit to the newly opened Market in Covent Garden, reviewed in our special report on Thursday, might like to be warned that some of the shops opened just for the launch and will close again to complete fittings. Others have yet to open. To see the whole complex at its best, I suggest you leave your trip for at least three weeks.



Below: Florentine terracotta pots with box trellis in the background.

Left: Ali Baba pot and stand, £26.50; pedestal and bowl, £56; cherub pot £12.

Right: a sample

arrangement of the trellis

consisting of four tall piers,

two 3ft 6in piers, two

pergolas, two linking screens

and two shelves. All from

Ann's Garden, 37 Marsham Street, London SW1.

There she sells plants and garden accessories, but in particular an exclusive range of Italian terracotta pots imported specially from Florence. There are troughs and pots and pedestals of all shapes and sizes, decorated with leaves, cherubs and Roman figures, from £5.50 to £150, plus some English-made hand-thrown wall pots with scalloped edges at £2 and £4. Several of these grouped together and filled with trailing plants would be most attractive on a sunny outside wall.

Terracotta is particularly effective in town gardens, but for those who have stone or whitewashed houses, there is a range of white glazed terracotta pots in several designs, which would blend perfectly with a country setting.

Also for plants, either indoors or out, is an assortment of stands in iron, coated with black or white plastic paint.

There are four shapes, each holding five or six pots. The tree stand has arms branching out with the circular pot holding at the ends (3ft high; £10.50 including six white plastic pots); the circular shape has arms to hold the pots (£19.50); and there is a simple tripod stand and an octagonal stand (each 3ft 1in high; £15).

Another speciality, designed exclusively for Ann's Garden, is a range of Italian box trellis which can be built up into any arrangement to suit the space available. Imagine ordinary flat trellis and then add sides and a back section to make a narrow see-through box and you have the basic idea. There are piers which are used as upright supports, pergolas or arches to set on top, benches and linking screens all of which can be built up or rearranged like Legos. An extra bonus is that you can take them with you when you move house.

The units are craftsman-made in timber treated with wood preservative, and dyed in a range of colours, including white, which means that they do not have to be repainted. There is also a version in very handsome cedar. Examples of prices are £60 for a pier, 3ft 6 inches

high; £28 for a 3ft 2 inches

long linking screen; and £140 for an arch with a 4ft 2 inches span.

Ann Redington, who won a medal at Chelsea this year for a garden design using her Italian trellis, will undertake design commissions anywhere and will send the pot stands by mail order. The terracotta pots are only available from the shop.

As our Celtic skin is more prone to irritation than other types, it is surprising that we do not concentrate rather more on the quality of the products and rather less on the packaging around them. A recent Which? survey of 11,000 people showed that one in eight had experienced some unpleasant skin reaction to cosmetics during the past year.

Most of these were simple irritations, rather than serious skin disruptions, but 25 per cent said they had reacted badly to soap, 10 to 12 per cent to deodorants, eye make-up, skin creams, perfumes and shampoo, and one person in 50 had had an allergic reaction to a cosmetic or toiletry.

The average person uses the word "allergy" with rather more abandon and less accuracy than a doctor would consider desirable, and I am told by a consultant dermatologist that cases of skin allergy due to cosmetics are fairly uncommon. However, if you do have problems of any kind—redness, the occasional spot—it seems sensible to use the purest possible products.

Of these, Queen cosmetics were the first, in 1927, to create what has since become known as a little grease for very oily skins.

David Lees, of Queen cosmetics, emphasises that all the products—and there is a range of 22 from head cream to skin freshener—are made on their own premises under strict supervision and all are simply packaged, so that the price you pay is for the contents and not for the containers. The cost of the skin cream, for instance, is £2.16 for 50g; £3.50 for 100g.

The range is available from Harvey Nichols and John Bell and Croydon in London, Jermyn Street, Savory and Moore, and large independent chemists.

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